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Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security

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THE 1990 CIIPS PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY

Changing Conceptions of Security: Public Attitudes in Canada

by Don Munton

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PREFACE

Each year the Institute commissions, funds and publishes a survey of Canadian public opinion in the area of international peace and security. This series began with a poll conducted in 1987. The questions that make up these surveys are designed by Don Munton, of the University of British Columbia, and Institute staff. The polling is carried out by Longwoods Research Group in Toronto.

In contrast to the previous working papers reporting on earlier polls in this annual series, the text of this paper does not describe the results for every question included in the 1990 survey. Instead, it focuses on selected questions and themes which, for various reasons, are of particular interest. The appendices and tables accompanying this working paper, however, provide statistical results for individual questions. The appendices include breakdowns of the results by demographic factors, including gender, region, language and income.

The analysis of results presented in the text is that of the authors and does not necessarily represent the views of the Institute and its Board of Directors. Don Munton is an associate professor of political science at UBC.

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Introduction

While Canadians are significantly less worried now about the danger of a nuclear war than in recent years, concerns about the danger of a major conventional conflict somewhere in the world are almost as high as three decades ago, at the peak of the Cold War.

Related to this view is an increasingly positive assessment of both the United States and the Soviet Union, of the trend of East-West and superpower relations, and of the recent unification of the two Germanies. At the same time, there are continuing concerns about regional powder kegs, especially the Middle East, concerns that pre-date the current crisis in the Persian Gulf.

Canadians are changing their conceptions of security threats. As first demonstrated in last year's Institute for Peace and Security poll, these threats now feature economic and environmental problems as well as more traditional military threats. The present survey suggests an awareness of and, perhaps, a new concern about the emergence of Japan as an economic power. It also suggest a declining concern with the Canada-US issue of acid rain along with a striking awareness of such global ecological problems as depletion of the ozone layer. Problems such as Third World hunger and poverty, on the other hand, are not perceived as important or growing threats by many Canadians.

The Survey -- Purpose and Format

The 1990 national public opinion survey, like those conducted in 1987 through 1989, was commissioned and funded by the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security and designed by Don Munton and members of the Institute staff. Comprising some 80 questions in all, the survey was carried out in September and October, 1990 by the Longwoods Research Group with a national sample selected randomly to be representative of Canadian households and chosen from a panel of 30,000 households maintained by Market Facts Ltd. A total of 1,275 people responded to the questionnaire which was conducted by mail in both English and French. Of these, a total of 688 were also respondents to the 1989 survey. The overall response rate was 62%. (By comparison,

the 1989 survey had a response rate of 50%) The margin of error with samples of this size is approximately +/- 3%, 95 times out of 100.

Hot Wars and the Cold War

Asked about the possibility of a nuclear war, only one in three Canadians (33%) said there was much danger. Two-thirds (66%) believe there is not much danger. These levels represent a rather dramatic shift from 1987 when the same question was last asked. At that time, prior to the signing of the Intermediate-range Nuclear Force (INF) treaty and the definite warming in US-USSR relations, a majority of Canadians, fully 55%, perceived much danger of nuclear war.

On the other hand, perceptions of the danger of "world war" are relatively high; indeed, they are as high as those of the early 1960s. Four in ten respondents (41%) to the present survey believed, in the month following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, that there was much danger of a world war. (This level of concern almost certainly increased in subsequent months as the media carried increased speculation about a direct military conflict with Iraq.) A 1961 survey by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion (CIPO -- the Gallup Poll), using the same question wording, showed 49% of Canadians at that time perceived much danger of such a war. In that poll, 51% saw not much danger, compared with 57% in 1990.

While the possibility of a world war remains real for many, the anticipated cause of such a war has shifted radically in this thirty-year period. Today, the vast majority of Canadians (69%) think a world war would be caused by countries other than the USSR or US; less than one in four (23%) thought so in 1961. Only two in every hundred (2%) now believe a war would come about as a result of Soviet action. Thirty years ago, the figure was forty in one hundred (41%). By contrast, more, although only about one in seven (13%), currently expect the US to be the cause, while about half as many (6%) did in 1961. Finally, 15% place now their bets on war occurring as a result of both American and Soviet action; in the CIPO poll thirty years ago, fully 31% did so.

The sort of development most Canadians regard as the greatest military threat to world peace, as shown in earlier CIIPS polls, is either the spread of nuclear weapons to smaller countries or a regional conflict, most likely in the Middle East. In this sense, many Canadians would not have been surprised by the outbreak of war in the Persian Gulf.

When asked last year, the month before the Berlin Wall was opened, whether the Cold War was over, few Canadians were (6%) were so optimistic. After a dramatic year of events in Eastern Europe, significantly more are optimistic (21%) but most remain cautious. Fully two-thirds (66%) say that the Cold War is lessening but not over. Canadians also still largely refuse to gloat about its demise. Only a small minority (14%) believe that the western or capitalist countries "won" the Cold War. (The 1989 figure was 5%.) Most (47%) continue to judge that both sides won to some extent.

Consistent with these views, the proportion of Canadians who now expect that there will be increased co-operation among major countries in the future has grown slightly since 1989, from 66% to 72%. The number who anticipate no change has dropped, from 23% to 13%. About the same proportion as last year expect less co-operation (14% versus 12%).

What to Do About NATO?

Domestic preoccupations in recent months -- the Meech Lake accord, the future of Quebec, native land claims and blockades, the Goods and Services Tax -- have left little time for Canadians to debate international affairs, and, in particular, have meant that Canadians have yet to debate the implications that the revolution in Eastern Europe and demise of the Warsaw Pact have for the future of the NATO alliance and Canada's membership therein. The role the Canadian armed forces have been assigned in the Persian Gulf crisis, moreover, has obscured the questions which might naturally arise about the maintenance of Canadian forces in a post-Cold War Europe.

Despite the lack of an unofficial debate, or of an official government decision in this regard, the Canadian public has clearly begun to think about their country's NATO

commitment. For the first time in recent decades, support for NATO has dropped dramatically. The extent of the drop is all the more striking in that it precedes any notable public discussion of this issue.

A slim majority of Canadians (50%) still supports keeping Canadian forces in Europe at their present levels. But most of the rest support either a reduction or complete withdrawal. The number who would reduce the size of those forces has roughly doubled since last year. In the 1989 CIIPS poll only 10% favoured a reduction (of unspecified size). The proportion is now 21%. In 1989, 14% favoured outright withdrawal of Canadian forces from Europe. Now 20% favour it. And whereas in 1989 one in six Canadians (17%) wanted to see these forces increased in size, only one in sixteen (6%) now do so.

Changing attitudes about NATO force commitments appear to be part of a general decline in the importance afforded the alliance. Only one in every three (32%) rank Canada's continued membership in NATO as very important. As recently as October 1989, more than one in two (52%) gave it a very important rating. Moreover, in the CIIPS poll last year, one-third of Canadians thought involvement in these defence arrangements was somewhat important, while one in two think that now. In short, there has been a 20 point drop in the perceived salience of the alliance, presumably as a result of the decline of the old threat through the collapse of the communist regimes of Eastern Europe, the effort to reform the Soviet along liberal democratic and free market lines, and the expectation of the demise of the Warsaw Pact. Once the delayed public debate in Canada begins on what these changes mean for the Canadian role in Europe it seems reasonable that these shifts will become even more pronounced.

Warming Feelings for the Superpowers

The CIIPS surveys have since 1987 tracked changing perceptions of the United States and the Soviet Union. The trend has been a very consistent improvement in both cases. Those with considerable or great confidence in the ability of the US to deal wisely with world problems increased from 37% in 1987 to 47% in 1988 to 67% in 1989, and

now amount to fully 75% of Canadians. Correspondingly, the proportion with little or no confidence has shrunk steadily from 63% to 52% to 33%, and now rests at 24%. When the current results are compared to those from a survey conducted in Canada in 1972 by the US Information Agency (USIA), it appears that Canadians' confidence in their southern neighbour now exceeds that of the early 1970s, probably for the first time in two decades.

In the Soviet case, the proportion of those with considerable or great confidence rose steadily from only 28% in 1987, to 42% in 1988 and to 52% in 1989, and currently sits at 62%. The proportion of those with little or no confidence dropped over the same years from 73% to 59% to 48%, and is now at 35%. This is almost certainly a record high level of confidence in Soviet policies internationally. What might be more surprising is that, when comparison is made to the equivalent question on the 1972 USIA poll, it appears that the USSR image among Canadians has in the past eighteen months surpassed that held in the early 1970s, around the time of the first US-USSR Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. While Mikhail Gorbachev and his policies have undoubtedly done much to improve western publics' perceptions of the Soviet Union in recent years, the present degree of confidence is not unprecedented.

In keeping with these perceptions, Canadians are now much more positive about both superpowers' leaders, their policies, and their basic global strategies. Over half (53%) think George Bush is very interested in working towards world peace and about as many (48%) similarly regard Gorbachev. When an identical question was asked on a CBC survey in 1985, fewer (38%) thought then President Reagan was very interested in working towards world peace. On the Soviet side, less than half as many (22%) as at present then thought that then new leader in Moscow, Mr. Gorbachev, was interested.

Greater shifts have taken place in the judgements about whether each superpower's recent policies have done more to promote peace or more to increase the risk of war. Positive evaluations of American US policies have risen to 68% on the 1990 CIIPS poll from 42% in 1984 on another USIA poll conducted in Canada. Positive evaluations of

Soviet actions have risen even more dramatically from only 17% who thought these policies promoted peace in 1984, to 87% who currently think so.

When asked whether each superpower was seeking world domination or was more interested in protecting its own national security, most respondents said that both were more concerned with national security. But a larger share of respondents think this about the USSR (84%) than about the US (71%). Interestingly, while this assessment of the United States has not changed much since the 1988 CIIPS poll (when it was 67%), that for the Soviets has significantly improved. Only 60% in 1988 saw the USSR as mainly interested in its own security (compared to today's 84%).

Implications of German Unification

While a debate continues, especially in Europe, about the implications of the unification of the two Germanies for the security of that continent and of the world, the vast majority of Canadians seem to have decided it is for the better.

Asked in the weeks preceding unification what they thought about it, over eight in every ten (82%) offered the opinion that the two Germanies should be united. Only one in six (16%) expressed a contrary view. Asked if a united Germany would try to dominate the world, they said no by a similar ratio (79% to 18%). And asked whether or not they agreed with the statement that unification of the two Germanies "into one large state" would make Europe more stable and peaceful, seven in ten (70%) again agreed or strongly agreed.

Economic and Environmental Threats

While direct military threats to Canada seem to have declined over recent years, and perhaps decades, there is a new level of awareness about economic and environmental threats. Such was clear in the 1989 CIIPS survey. The present survey was designed to locate the origin of these new, non-traditional, threats.

No major country is seen generally to threaten Canada militarily. None, including the USSR, is regarded by more than one in four Canadians as a military threat. (Significantly fewer respondents than five years ago agree that the USSR is "an expansionist power that threatens western security"; while in a 1985 CBC poll 40% agreed with this view. Only 5% do so now.)

On the other hand, two countries stand out in Canadians minds as serious economic threats. One is the United States, named by no less than two out of three (68%). The other is Japan, named by almost as many (65%). A unified Germany was named as an economic threat by fewer than the other two, but more than any other source (43%).

The concerns about these perceived threats are particularly striking when the results of another question are taken into account. Less than one-third of Canadians choose the US as the strongest country in economic terms today. The largest single number, indeed a majority (50%), point to Japan. The European Community comes in a distant third at 11%.

These perceptions can also be put in a more historical context. In the early 1970s (on the USIA survey noted above) a solid majority of Canadians (60%) regarded the US as the strongest country economically. Only one in six (15%) pointed then to Japan. (Most then, and now, think the US is the strongest militarily.)

That environmental issues have recently come to prominence as perceived threats to security is beyond doubt. (Fully 89% said pollution in general was a serious problem for Canada that is getting worse.) Given the fact that scientists working on these problems have not yet reached any sort of consensus about their relative seriousness, it would be surprising if the Canadian public had done so. Nevertheless, such a consensus may be forming.

When asked to rank five major environmental issues (global warming, toxic waste, acid rain, ozone depletion, and water pollution) in terms of seriousness as international problems, the CIIPS respondents did not come up with a clear top priority. Two issues,

however, did stand out. Almost one in three (30%) nominated the relatively recently discussed problem of the depletion of the ozone layer as the most serious. In second spot was the pollution of lakes and oceans (24%). Further back were toxic waste (16%), global warming (15%), and acid rain (12%).

The perceived importance of acid rain in particular appears to have dropped somewhat in recent years. In 1984, before the current heightened interest in environmental issues, three in four Canadians (74%) rated it as a very important problem to overcome. Today, 64% give it this rating.

The sources of perceived environmental threats seem especially clear. Europe, China and Japan and USSR are each mentioned by a minority; 16% in the case of Europe, 17% for China, 24% for Japan, and 34% for the Soviet Union. The preoccupation of Canadians in this regard, however, is the United States. No fewer than 85% regard the US as a serious environmental threat to this country.

As might be expected, almost seven out of ten (69%) believe the US is not yet doing its fair share to solve the acid rain problem. In contrast, six in ten (59%) think Canada is doing just its fair share, but few give Ottawa and the provinces credit for doing any more.

Other International Problems

In contrast to the evident concerns of Canadians for their economic and environmental security, there is less compelling evidence that they see poverty and hunger elsewhere in the world either as potential threats to security or as top priorities. North-South issues have not risen notably on the global agenda as the East-West dimension has faded. Indeed, there is some evidence that the priority afforded these issues has declined.

The CIIPS survey respondents were asked to rate the importance for Canada of a number of different activities. One of these was providing aid to developing countries.

Two in ten (22%) ranked it as very important, six in ten as somewhat important, and one in ten as not important at all. These evaluations represent a significant drop in perceived salience since the mid-1980s. In a 1984 survey carried out for the Department of External Affairs by the Goldfarb organization, almost twice as many people rated providing aid as very important (39%). In contrast to the declining importance of this activity, Canadians continue today to afford roughly the same priority as in 1984 to such commitments as participating in the United Nations and in UN peacekeeping efforts. Also, in contrast, almost nine in ten (87%) rate protecting Canada's own oceans and offshore resources as very important.

A similar picture is provided by the responses to a question on the priority to be given to "helping reduce hunger and poverty around the world." About four in every ten Canadians give this pursuit a high ranking (ie, 8, 9 or 10 on a 10-point scale). More rate it as a medium priority (45%) and a few as a low priority (12%). This overall ranking is also significantly lower overall than found for the same question on a survey done in Canada in 1985 by Decima. There more than six in ten (62%) rated reducing hunger and poverty as a high priority.

Conclusions

The incredible international events of the late 1980s have clearly had a significant impact on the perceptions and attitudes of the Canadian public. Much of the old post war order is crumbling and in the process of being re-built, and as a result, public as well as elite views are undergoing many shifts. But public opinion is not merely a product, an effect, of those changes. It is also one of the causes or determinants, of these changes. Changes in public attitudes about the Soviet Union and the nature of security discussed here, for example, to a considerable extent preceded the policy changes that are now occurring. Indeed, the foreign policy challenge for much of the 1990s seems destined to be that of bringing long established and much defended, but now out-dated, policies back into line with both the changing international environment and shifting domestic attitudes.

APPENDIX A

CIIPS 1990 Survey Questionnaire and Results

Question 1

How closely would you say you follow news about world affairs and foreign policy issues? Would you say you follow it...?

Responses:

1.	Very closely	23
2.	Somewhat closely	53
3.	Not too closely	21
4.	Not at all	2
5.	Don't know / no answer	0
		99%

Question 2

If present trends in world affairs continue, which ONE of the following do you expect to happen?

Responses:

1.	Increased co-operation among major countries	72
2.	Decreased co-operation among major countries	14
3.	No change	13
4.	Don't know / no answer	1
		100%

Question 3a)

Would you say there is much danger of world war or not much danger?

Responses:

1.	Much danger	41
2.	Not much danger	57
3.	Don't know / no answer	2
		100%

Question 3b)

Should a war come, do you think it is more likely to arise through the United States, the Soviet Union, or some other way?

Responses:

1.	United States	13
2.	Soviet Union	2
3.	Both the US and the USSR	15
4.	Other way	69
5.	Don't know / no answer	1
		100%

Question 4

And is there much danger of NUCLEAR war or not much danger?

Responses:

1.	Much danger	33
2.	Not much danger	65
3.	Don't know / no answer	2
		100%

Question 5a)

How much confidence do you have in the ability of the United States to deal wisely with present world problems?

Responses:

1.	Very Great	16
2.	Considerable	60
3.	Little	17
4.	Very Little	6
5.	None	1
6.	Don't know / no answer	1
		101%

Question 5b)

How much confidence do you have in the ability of the Soviet Union to deal wisely with present world problems?

Responses:	
1. Very Great	8
2. Considerable	54
3. Little	26
4. Very Little	7
5. None	2
6. Don't know / no answer	3
	100%

Question 6a)

How interested is U.S. President George Bush in working towards peace?

Responses:	
1. Very interested	53
2. Somewhat interested	40
3. Somewhat disinterested	6
4. Very disinterested	1
	100%

Question 6b)

How interested is Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in working towards peace?

Responses:	
1. Very interested	49
2. Somewhat interested	43
3. Somewhat disinterested	6
4. Very disinterested	1
5. Don't know / no answer	2
	101%

Question 7a)

Which of the following countries is the strongest MILITARILY at the present time?

Responses:

1.	Soviet Union	36
2.	United States	51
3.	Germany (West and East)	2
4.	People's Republic of China	5
5.	Japan	1
6.	United Kingdom	0
7.	Other	2
8.	Don't know / no answer	2
		99%

Question 7b)

Which of the following countries is the strongest ECONOMICALLY at the present time?

Responses:

1.	Soviet Union	3
2.	United States	29
3.	European Community (Common Market)	11
4.	People's Republic of China	2
5.	Japan	50
6.	United Kingdom	1
7.	Other	2
8.	Don't know / no answer	3
		101%

Question 8a)

In the past year, do you think that policies and actions of the United States have done more to promote peace or more to increase the risk of war?

Responses:

1.	More to promote peace	68
2.	More to increase the risk of war	30
3.	Don't know / no answer	2
		100%

Question 8b)

In the past year, have the policies and actions of the Soviet Union done more to promote peace or more to increase the risk of war?

Responses:

1.	More to promote peace	87
2.	More to increase the risk or war	11
3.	Don't know / no answer	2
		100%

Question 9

Do you think that the recent summit meetings between Soviet leaders and various western leaders, and the recent changes in Eastern Europe and in the USSR, mean that the Cold War is over?

Responses:

1.	Yes, the Cold War is over	22
2.	No, the Cold War is not over	11
3.	The Cold War is lessening but not over	66
4.	Don't know / no answer	1
		100%

Question 10

If the Cold War is actually over, or if the Cold War is in the process of ending, who do you think won?

Responses:

1.	The Western or capitalist countries won	14
2.	The Soviet or communist countries won	1
3.	Both sides won, to some extent	47
4.	Neither side won	34
5.	Don't know / no answer	4
		100%

Question 11

The Soviet media often claims that the USSR wants to end the Cold War and seeks only peace. Do you feel that this is sincere, or do you think it is only propaganda?

Responses:

1.	Sincere	65
2.	Propaganda	31
3.	Don't know / no answer	4
		100%

Question 12

Some people think that the best way to prevent war is for the West to increase its military strength so as to be more powerful than the Soviets. Others think that this would speed up the arms race and may lead to war. What do you think? Should the West try to increase its military strength or not?

Responses:

1.	Yes, should increase	19
2.	No, should not increase	78
3.	Don't know / no answer	3
		100%

Question 13

Do you think it will be possible or impossible to reach a peaceful settlement of differences with the Soviet Union?

Responses:

1.	Possible	92
2.	Impossible	7
3.	Don't know / no answer	1
		100%

Question 14

Although it is, of course, difficult to predict, which one is more likely to start a nuclear attack -- the USA or the USSR?

Responses:

1.	U.S.A.	38
2.	USSR	45
3.	Both	3
4.	Don't know / no answer	13
		99%

Question 15

How likely is it that hostile attitudes between the U.S. and the USSR will escalate into a third world war?

Responses:	
1. Very likely	2
2. Somewhat likely	18
3. Not too likely	60
4. Not at all likely	19
5. Don't know / no answer	1
	100%

Question 16a)

Do you believe that the Soviet Union is mainly interested in world domination or mainly interested in protecting its own national security?

Responses:	
1. World domination	14
2. Protecting its own national security	84
3. Don't know / no answer	2
	100%

Question 16b)

And what about the United States -- is it mainly interested in world domination or mainly interested in protecting its own national security?

Responses:	
1. World domination	28
2. Protecting its own national security	71
3. Don't know / no answer	1
	100%

Question 17

In your opinion, should East Germany and West Germany should be united as one nation or should they not be united as one nation?

Responses:	
1. Should be united	82
2. Should not be united	16
3. Don't know / no answer	3
	101%

Question 18

If East and West Germany are united, do you think Germany would try to dominate the world, or not?

Responses:	
1. Would try to dominate the world	18
2. Would not	79
3. Don't know / no answer	3
	100%

Question 19a)

During the next ten years, which of the following countries, if any, will be a serious MILITARY threat to Canada?

	USSR	US	JAPAN	GERMANY	CHINA
Responses:					
1. Will represent a threat	23	13	11	12	23
2. Will not represent a threat	68	77	78	77	68
3. Don't know / no answer	9	9	11	11	9
	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%

Question 19b)

During the next ten years, which of the following countries, if any, will be a serious ECONOMIC threat to Canada?

	USSR	US	JAPAN	EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	CHINA
Responses:					
1. Will represent a threat	12	68	65	43	20
2. Will not represent a threat	75	24	26	46	67
3. Don't know / no answer	13	9	9	11	13
	100%	101%	100%	100%	100%

Question 19c)

During the next ten years, which of the following countries, if any, will be a serious ENVIRONMENTAL threat to Canada?

	USSR	US	JAPAN	EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	CHINA
Responses:					
1. Will represent a threat	34	85	24	16	17
2. Will not represent a threat	53	10	62	70	70
3. Don't know / no answer	13	5	14	14	14
	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%

Question 20

Rank each of these issues (from 1 to 5) for the most serious international environmental problem to the least serious international environmental problem: the greenhouse effect or global warming; disposal of toxic waste; acid rain; depletion of the ozone layer; water pollution.

	Greenhouse Effect	Toxic Waste	Acid Rain	Ozone Layer	Water Pollution
Responses:					
1. 1st	15	16	12	30	24
2. 2nd	16	17	19	21	24
3. 3rd	14	21	26	17	18
4. 4th	18	20	22	19	17
5. 5th	34	22	17	10	13
6. Don't know/no answer	4	4	4	4	4
	101%	100%	100%	101%	100%

Question 21

Do you think what Canada does to improve the environment can make a difference to the world, or do you think it won't make much difference because of pollution in many other countries around the world?

Responses:	
1. Can make a difference	77
2. Won't make much difference	22
3. Don't know/no answer	1
	100%

Question 22

For Canada as a whole, is pollution a serious problem that's getting worse, a problem but one that is not so serious, or is pollution not much of a problem?

Responses:

1.	Serious problem that's getting worse	89
2.	Not so serious	9
3.	Not much of a problem	1
4.	Don't know/no answer	1
		100%

Question 23

How important is it in your opinion to overcome the particular problem of acid rain?

Responses:

1.	Very important	64
2.	Quite important	31
3.	Not very important	3
4.	Not at all important	0
5.	Don't know / no answer	2
		100%

Question 24

Which one of the following statements best reflects your opinion on who is most responsible for the current acid rain situation in Canada?

Responses:

1.	US industries cause most of the acid rain in Canada	39
2.	US and Canadian industries each cause about equal amounts of the acid rain in Canada	55
3.	Canadian industries cause most of the acid rain in Canada	3
4.	Don't know / no answer	3
		100%

Question 25a)

In reducing acid rain in North America, is the United States doing more than its fair share, just its fair share, or less than its fair share?

Responses:

1.	Doing more than its fair share	1
2.	Doing just its fair share	28
3.	Doing less than its fair share	69
4.	Don't know / no answer	2
		100%

Question 25b)

In reducing acid rain in North America, is Canada doing more than its fair share, just its fair share, or less than its fair share?

Responses:

1.	Doing more than its fair share	8
2.	Doing just its fair share	60
3.	Doing less than its fair share	31
4.	Don't know / no answer	2
		101%

Question 26

Do you think it will be best for the future of Canada if we take an active part in world affairs or if we stay out of world affairs?

Responses:

1.	Better if we take an active part	65
2.	Better if we stay out	12
3.	Not sure	21
4.	Don't know / no answer	2
		100%

Question 27

In which one of the following ways do you think most people in other countries generally view Canada?

Responses:

1.	As a loyal western defence ally	13
2.	As a supplier of peacekeeping forces	31
3.	As a mediator in international conflicts	13
4.	As a supporter of the UN	30
5.	As a trading nation and economic competitor	9
6.	Don't know / no answer	4
		100%

Question 28

On the issue of limiting nuclear weapons, whom do you find more believable -- US President George Bush or Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, or neither?

Responses:

1.	President Bush	24
2.	Gorbachev	12
3.	Neither	60
4.	Don't know / no answer	4
		100%

Question 29a)

How high or low a priority should Canada place on ... increasing our trading opportunities with other countries?

Responses:

1.	1 - Low priority	2
2.	2	0
3.	3	2
4.	4	3
5.	5	10
6.	6	8
7.	7	12
8.	8	18
9.	9	10
10.	10 - High priority	33
11.	Don't know / no answer	3
		101%

Question 29b)

...(should Canada give a high priority or a low priority to) doing something to stop violations of basic human rights in other countries?

Responses:

1.	1 - Low priority	5
2.	2	4
3.	3	6
4.	4	8
5.	5	18
6.	6	11
7.	7	12
8.	8	13
9.	9	6
10.	10 - High priority	14
11.	Don't know / no answer	3
		100%

Question 29c)

...(should Canada give a high priority or a low priority to) helping reduce hunger and poverty around the world?

Responses:

1.	1 - low priority	4
2.	2	2
3.	3	7
4.	4	5
5.	5	19
6.	6	10
7.	7	11
8.	8	13
9.	9	9
10.	10 - high priority	19
11.	Don't know / no answer	3
		102%

Question 30a)

Our current standard of living will be seriously threatened if we don't get a lot better at producing world-class goods and services.

Responses:	
+5 - Totally agree	18
+4	12
+3	15
+2	14
+1	11
0 - Depends	16
-1	3
-2	2
-3	2
-4	1
-5 - Totally disagree	3
Don't know / no answer	4
	101%

Question 30b)

A fair bit of the aid money Canada provides goes to rich people in poor countries.

Responses:	
+5 - Totally agree	10
+4	14
+3	16
+2	13
+1	12
0 - Depends	11
-1	5
-2	5
-3	5
-4	3
-5 - Totally disagree	5
Don't know / no answer	4
	103%

Question 30c)

One of Canada's most important roles in world affairs is to act as a mediator in conflicts involving other countries.

Responses:	
+5 - Totally agree	8
+4	10
+3	17
+2	13
+1	12
0 - Depends	19
-1	4
-2	4
-3	5
-4	3
-5 - Totally disagree	4
Don't know / no answer	4
	103%

Question 30d)

Canada could prosper even if we didn't trade with other countries at all.

Responses:	
+5 - Totally agree	4
+4	3
+3	3
+2	3
+1	5
0 - Depends	7
-1	3
-2	7
-3	12
-4	11
-5 - Totally disagree	39
Don't know / no answer	4
	101%

Question 30e)

Canada should pursue its own independent policies even if this leads to certain problems in our relations with the United States.

Responses:	
+5 - Totally agree	12
+4	13
+3	14
+2	12
+1	9
0 - Depends	15
-1	4
-2	3
-3	5
-4	3
-5 - Totally disagree	7
Don't know / no answer	4
	101%

Question 31a)

Do you think it is very important, somewhat important, or not important at all for Canada to be involved in membership in the United Nations?

Responses:	
1. Very important	67
2. Somewhat important	25
3. Not important at all	5
4. Don't know / no answer	3
	100%

Question 31b)

Do you think it is very important, somewhat important, or not important at all for Canada to be involved in providing aid to developing countries?

Responses:	
1. Very important	22
2. Somewhat important	63
3. Not important at all	11
4. Don't know / no answer	4
	100%

Question 31c)

Do you think it is very important, somewhat important, or not important at all for Canada to be involved in defence arrangements under the western defence alliance, or NATO?

Responses:

1.	Very important	32
2.	Somewhat important	52
3.	Not important at all	12
4.	Don't know / no answer	4
		100%

Question 31d)

Do you think it is very important, somewhat important, or not important at all for Canada to be involved in UN peacekeeping efforts?

Responses:

1.	Very important	55
2.	Somewhat important	35
3.	Not important at all	5
4.	Don't know / no answer	5
		100%

Question 31e)

Do you think it is very important, somewhat important, or not important at all for Canada to be involved in protecting our oceans and insisting on proper management of the fisheries and other resources?

Responses:

1.	Very important	87
2.	Somewhat important	10
3.	Not important at all	1
4.	Don't know / no answer	3
		101%

Question 32)

In general terms, how much influence do you think Canada, as a nation, has on the course of world events?

Responses:

1.	A great deal of influence	5
2.	Some influence	49
3.	Very little influence	40
4.	No influence at all	5
5.	Don't know / no answer	3
		102%

Question 33

Some peole say that a good way to increase our influence internationally is to have a close relationship with the United States. Others say that getting too close to the U.S. undermines our influence with our other allies and the Soviet Union as well. Which of these two points of view best reflects your own?

Responses:

1.	Good to have close relationship with the United States	38
2.	Getting too close undermines our influence	58
3.	Don't know / no answer	4
		100%

Question 34

Listed below are four options about what we can do with Canadian military forces in Europe. Please indicate the one that most closely fits your opinion about what should be done with Canada's military forces in Europe.

Responses:

1.	We should increase the size of our armed forces in Europe	6
2.	Their size is just about right	50
3.	Their size should be reduced	21
4.	All Canadian military forces in Europe should be withdrawn	20
5.	Don't know / no answer	4
		101%

Question 35

In your opinion, should Canada increase its defence spending, decrease its defence spending, or keep defence spending at its present level?

Responses:

1.	Increase its defence spending	28
2.	Decrease its defence spending	25
3.	Keep its defence spending at the present level	45
4.	Don't know / no answer	3
		101%

Question 36a)

Although it's been over 40 years since we have had a World War, it is still necessary to maintain a military balance in Europe to prevent open aggression and hostilities.

Responses:

1.	Strongly agree	18
2.	Agree	54
3.	Disagree	21
4.	Strongly disagree	5
5.	Don't know / no answer	2
		100%

Question 36b)

The United States and Canada are working together to overcome the acid rain problem.

Responses:

1.	Strongly agree	8
2.	Agree	51
3.	Disagree	33
4.	Strongly disagree	6
5.	Don't know / no answer	2
		100%

Question 36c)

Canada's leaders tend to exaggerate the extent to which Canada now acts as a mediator in international conflicts.

Responses:		
1.	Strongly agree	15
2.	Agree	55
3.	Disagree	26
4.	Strongly disagree	3
5.	Don't know / no answer	2
		101%

Question 36d)

The Soviet Union is an expansionist power that threatens Western security.

Responses:		
1.	Agree	4
2.	Somewhat agree	24
3.	Somewhat disagree	55
4.	Disagree	12
5.	Don't know / no answer	4
		99%

Question 36e)

It now seems almost impossible that a conventional war would ever break out in Europe.

Responses:		
1.	Strongly agree	7
2.	Agree	31
3.	Disagree	52
4.	Strongly disagree	8
5.	don't know / no answer	2
		100%

Question 36f)

Canada should increase economic assistance to East European countries that are becoming more independent of the Soviet Union.

Responses:	
1. Strongly agree	5
2. Agree	39
3. Disagree	44
4. Strongly disagree	9
5. Don't know / no answer	3
	100%

Question 36g)

We must protect the environment even if it means increased government spending and higher taxes.

Responses:	
1. Strongly agree	32
2. Agree	50
3. Disagree	14
4. Strongly disagree	2
5. Don't know / no answer	2
	100%

Question 36h)

Canada can be an independent mediator-peacekeeper in world affairs and, at the same time, a loyal western ally in NATO.

Responses:	
1. Strongly agree	18
2. Agree	65
3. Disagree	13
4. Strongly disagree	2
5. Don't know / no answer	3
	101%

Question 36i)

Unification of the two Germanies into one large state will make Europe a more stable and peaceful region.

Responses:

1.	Strongly agree	12
2.	Agree	58
3.	Disagree	22
4.	Strongly disagree	4
5.	Don't know / no answer	3
		99%

Question Q37

Which one of the following newspapers do you read most often for information about international affairs?

Responses:

1.	Local newspaper	63
2.	National newspaper (eg, Globe and Mail)	17
3.	Le Devoir	2
4.	Financial newspaper (eg, Financial Post)	2
5.	New York Times	1
6.	USA Today	0
7.	Do not read a newspaper regularly	19
8.	Don't know / no answer	2
		106%

Question Q38

Which of the following other news sources do you use most often for information concerning international affairs?

Responses:

1.	CBC TV news	29
2.	Radio Canada TV	16
3.	CTV news	25
4.	TVA news	10
5.	Global TV news	7
6.	American TV network news	7
7.	Cable News Network (CNN)	6
8.	Newsworld (CBC)	4
9.	CBC Radio news	9
10.	Private radio station news	12
11.	Don't know / no answer	2
		127%

APPENDIX B

BREAKDOWN BY PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

The tables in this section represent breakdowns for five demographic groupings for the questions in the survey -- language (Table 1), region (Table 2), sex (Table 3), age (Table 4), and income (Table 5). These breakdowns, or cross-tabulations, are presented as percentages within each of the groups, and therefore add up to a total of 100% (plus or minus errors due to rounding) vertically down each column for the responses to each question. The questions are listed in the order in which they appear in the original questionnaire. The percentages shown do not include "don't know" responses or non responses.

Table 1: International Security Attitudes by Language

		LANGUAGE	
		English	French
Q1	**Follow news**		
	Very closely	27%	13%
	Somewhat closely	54%	51%
	Not too closely	19%	29%
	Not at all	1%	6%
Q2	**Expected trend**		
	Increased co-operation among major countries	75%	66%
	Decreased co-operation among major countries	11%	22%
	No change	13%	12%
Q3A	**Danger of world war**		
	Much danger	43%	40%
	Not much danger	57%	60%
Q3B	**If war comes, how arise?**		
	USA	15%	7%
	USSR	1%	4%
	Both US and USSR	12%	22%
	Other way	71%	66%
Q4	**Danger of nuclear war**		
	Much danger	35%	28%
	Not much danger	65%	72%
Q5A	**Confidence in USA**		
	Very Great	15%	17%
	Considerable	63%	53%
	Little	15%	22%
	Very Little	6%	6%
	None	1%	1%
Q5B	**Confidence in USSR**		
	Very Great	8%	10%
	Considerable	60%	40%
	Little	24%	35%
	Very Little	6%	12%
	None	2%	3%
Q6A	**Bush interested in peace?**		
	Very interested	59%	38%
	Somewhat interested	36%	50%
	Somewhat disinterested	5%	10%
	Very disinterested	0%	2%

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Table 1: International Security Attitudes by Language

		LANGUAGE	
		English	French
Q6B	**Gorbachev interested in peace?**		
	Very interested	55%	34%
	Somewhat interested	39%	56%
	Somewhat disinterested	5%	8%
	Very disinterested	1%	2%
Q7A	**Strongest country militarily**		
	USSR	34%	46%
	USA	57%	41%
	Germany	2%	2%
	China	5%	5%
	Japan	1%	2%
	United Kingdom	0%	
	Other	2%	3%
Q7B	**Strongest country economically**		
	USSR	3%	4%
	USA	28%	36%
	European Community	12%	8%
	China	2%	3%
	Japan	53%	46%
	United Kingdom	1%	1%
	Other	2%	2%
Q8A	**USA actions**		
	Promote peace	68%	73%
	Increase the risk of war	32%	27%
Q8B	**USSR actions**		
	Promote peace	91%	82%
	Increase the risk of war	9%	18%
Q9	**Is the Cold War over?**		
	Cold War is over	23%	17%
	Cold War is not over	8%	22%
	Cold War lessening	69%	61%
Q10	**If over, who won?**		
	Capitalist countries won	14%	16%
	Communist countries won	0%	2%
	Both sides won	48%	53%
	Neither side won	38%	29%

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Table 1: International Security Attitudes by Language

		LANGUAGE	
		English	French
Q11	**USSR claims re peace**		
	Sincere	71%	56%
	Propaganda	29%	44%
Q12	**Should West increase strength?**		
	Should increase	21%	15%
	Should not increase	79%	85%
Q13	**Settlement possible with USSR?**		
	Possible	94%	93%
	Impossible	6%	7%
Q14	**Most likely to start nuclear attack**		
	USA	47%	42%
	USSR	53%	58%
Q15	**Will US-USSR hostilities escalate?**		
	Very likely	1%	2%
	Somewhat likely	18%	20%
	Not too likely	59%	66%
	Not at all likely	22%	13%
Q16A	**USSR seeks...?**		
	World domination	13%	20%
	Protecting its security	87%	80%
Q16B	**USA seeks...?**		
	World domination	24%	41%
	Protecting its security	76%	59%
Q17	**Should Germany be united?**		
	Should be united	82%	89%
	Should not be united	18%	11%
Q18	**If united, would Germany...?**		
	Would try to dominate	19%	18%
	Would not	81%	82%

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Table 1: International Security Attitudes by Language

		LANGUAGE	
		English	French
Q19A	**USSR a military threat?**		
	Threat	21%	39%
	Not a threat	79%	61%
	USA a military threat?		
	Threat	13%	20%
	Not a threat	87%	80%
	Japan a military threat?		
	Threat	11%	15%
	Not a threat	89%	85%
	Germany a military threat?		
	Threat	13%	17%
	Not a threat	87%	83%
	China a military threat?		
	Threat	26%	23%
	Not a threat	74%	77%
Q19B	**USSR an economic threat?**		
	Threat	12%	18%
	Not a threat	88%	82%
	USA an economic threat?		
	Threat	74%	74%
	Not a threat	26%	26%
	Japan an economic threat?		
	Threat	75%	61%
	Not a threat	25%	39%

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Table 1: International Security Attitudes by Language

	LANGUAGE	
	English	French
Europe an economic threat?		
Threat	51%	42%
Not a threat	49%	58%
China an economic threat?		
Threat	24%	21%
Not a threat	76%	79%
Q19C **USSR an environmental threat?**		
Threat	42%	29%
Not a threat	58%	71%
USA an environmental threat?		
Threat	89%	91%
Not a threat	11%	9%
Japan an environmental threat?		
Threat	31%	17%
Not a threat	69%	83%
Europe an environmental threat?		
Threat	21%	14%
Not a threat	79%	86%
China an environmental threat?		
Threat	22%	9%
Not a threat	78%	91%

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Table 1: International Security Attitudes by Language

		LANGUAGE	
		English	French
Q20	**Seriousness of greenhouse effect**		
	1st - most serious	16%	14%
	2nd	17%	18%
	3rd	14%	15%
	4th	18%	18%
	5th - least serious	35%	35%
	Seriousness of toxic waste disposal.		
	1st - most serious	18%	11%
	2nd	18%	14%
	3rd	23%	22%
	4th	21%	23%
	5th - least serious	20%	31%
	Seriousness of acid rain.		
	1st - most serious	13%	12%
	2nd	18%	24%
	3rd	27%	26%
	4th	22%	24%
	5th - least serious	20%	14%
	Seriousness of ozone layer depletion		
	1st - most serious	28%	40%
	2nd	21%	22%
	3rd	19%	15%
	4th	21%	15%
	5th - least serious	11%	8%
	Seriousness of water pollution.		
	1st - most serious	25%	24%
	2nd	25%	22%
	3rd	18%	21%
	4th	17%	21%
	5th - least serious	15%	11%
Q21	**Canada's environmental efforts...**		
	Can make a difference	81%	67%
	Cannot make much difference	19%	33%

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Table 1: International Security Attitudes by Language

		LANGUAGE	
		English	French
Q22	**Seriousness of Canadian pollution**		
	Serious problem	89%	91%
	Not so serious	9%	9%
	Not much of a problem	1%	
Q23	**Importance of overcoming acid rain**		
	Very important	61%	78%
	Quite important	35%	21%
	Not very important	4%	1%
	Not at all important	0%	
Q24	**Most responsible for acid rain**		
	US industries	40%	41%
	US and Canadian industries	57%	55%
	Canadian industries	3%	4%
Q25A	**USA doing its share?**		
	More than fair share	1%	2%
	Just its fair share	20%	54%
	Doing less	79%	44%
Q25B	**Canada doing its share?**		
	More than fair share	7%	11%
	Just its fair share	58%	69%
	Doing less	35%	20%
Q26	**Best for Canada internationally to...**		
	Take active part	68%	63%
	Stay out	12%	12%
	Not sure	20%	26%
Q27	**Other countries' view of Canada**		
	Loyal ally	14%	12%
	Peacekeeper	33%	31%
	Mediator	12%	18%
	Supporter of UN	32%	29%
	Trading nation	9%	10%
Q28	**Who more believable?**		
	Bush	26%	23%
	Gorbachev	13%	9%
	Neither	61%	68%

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Table 1: International Security Attitudes by Language

		LANGUAGE	
		English	French
Q29A	**Priority of increasing trade**		
	1 - low priority	1%	2%
	2	0%	1%
	3	3%	2%
	4	3%	5%
	5	10%	10%
	6	7%	11%
	7	11%	17%
	8	19%	19%
	9	11%	7%
	10 - high priority	36%	27%
Q29B	**Priority of protecting human rights**		
	1 - low priority	6%	3%
	2	4%	3%
	3	7%	5%
	4	7%	10%
	5	19%	15%
	6	11%	13%
	7	13%	12%
	8	12%	17%
	9	6%	8%
	10 - high priority	14%	15%
Q29C	**Priority of reducing hunger and poverty**		
	1 - low priority	4%	3%
	2	3%	1%
	3	6%	8%
	4	6%	5%
	5	20%	18%
	6	9%	13%
	7	12%	9%
	8	13%	13%
	9	9%	8%
	10 - high priority	18%	21%

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Table 1: International Security Attitudes by Language

		LANGUAGE	
		English	French
Q30A	**Standard of living threatened**		
	-5 totally disagree	3%	2%
	-4	2%	1%
	-3	3%	1%
	-2	2%	2%
	-1	3%	3%
	0 depends	16%	18%
	+1	11%	12%
	+2	14%	17%
	+3	16%	14%
	+4	12%	13%
	+5 totally agree	20%	17%
Q30B	**Aid money goes to rich**		
	-5 totally disagree	5%	4%
	-4	3%	3%
	-3	5%	5%
	-2	5%	5%
	-1	5%	5%
	0 depends	11%	11%
	+1	12%	11%
	+2	14%	12%
	+3	16%	16%
	+4	15%	15%
	+5 totally agree	10%	13%
Q30C	**Canada's role is as mediator**		
	-5 totally disagree	5%	2%
	-4	3%	2%
	-3	6%	3%
	-2	4%	5%
	-1	4%	4%
	0 depends	20%	17%
	+1	12%	14%
	+2	13%	14%
	+3	18%	15%
	+4	10%	11%
	+5 totally agree	7%	13%

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Table 1: International Security Attitudes by Language

		LANGUAGE	
		English	French
Q30D	**Canada could prosper without trade**		
	-5 totally disagree	41%	40%
	-4	12%	11%
	-3	13%	8%
	-2	7%	7%
	-1	3%	4%
	0 depends	8%	7%
	+1	4%	8%
	+2	3%	4%
	+3	3%	3%
	+4	2%	4%
	+5 totally agree	4%	4%
Q30E	**Canada should pursue own policies**		
	-5 totally disagree	6%	9%
	-4	3%	5%
	-3	6%	4%
	-2	3%	5%
	-1	4%	5%
	0 depends	15%	17%
	+1	10%	7%
	+2	12%	13%
	+3	15%	12%
	+4	15%	10%
	+5 totally agree	12%	12%

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Table 1: International Security Attitudes by Language

		LANGUAGE	
		English	French
Q31A	**Priority of UN membership**		
	Very important	74%	53%
	Somewhat important	21%	40%
	Not important	5%	7%
Q31B	**Priority of providing aid**		
	Very important	21%	29%
	Somewhat important	67%	61%
	Not important	13%	10%
Q31C	**Priority of NATO**		
	Very important	38%	20%
	Somewhat important	54%	55%
	Not important	9%	25%
Q31D	**Priority of UN peacekeeping**		
	Very important	57%	62%
	Somewhat important	38%	33%
	Not important	5%	6%
Q31E	**Priority of protecting oceans**		
	Very important	93%	78%
	Somewhat important	7%	20%
	Not important	0%	2%

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Table 1: International Security Attitudes by Language

		LANGUAGE	
		English	French
Q32	**Influence of Canada on world events**		
	Great deal	4%	7%
	Some	47%	59%
	Very little	44%	31%
	No influence	5%	3%
Q33	**For Canadian influence,...**		
	Close to US good	37%	45%
	Too close not good	63%	55%
Q34	**Canadian military forces in Europe**		
	Increase	7%	3%
	Size about right	51%	54%
	Reduce	21%	24%
	Withdrawn	21%	18%
Q35	**Canadian defence spending**		
	Increase	34%	11%
	Decrease	23%	32%
	At present level	42%	58%
Q36A	**Military balance in Europe necessary**		
	Strongly agree	18%	20%
	Agree	55%	54%
	Disagree	22%	21%
	Strongly disagree	5%	5%
Q36B	**US and Canada working on acid rain**		
	Strongly agree	3%	22%
	Agree	53%	49%
	Disagree	37%	24%
	Strongly disagree	7%	5%
Q36C	**Canadians exaggerate mediator role**		
	Strongly agree	16%	13%
	Agree	57%	55%
	Disagree	26%	28%
	Strongly disagree	2%	3%

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Table 1: International Security Attitudes by Language

		LANGUAGE	
		English	French
Q36D	**USSR expansionist**		
	Strongly agree	4%	7%
	Agree	22%	34%
	Disagree	60%	48%
	Strongly disagree	13%	11%
Q36E	**Conventional war in Europe impossible**		
	Strongly agree	6%	8%
	Agree	32%	30%
	Disagree	52%	55%
	Strongly disagree	9%	7%
Q36F	**Canada to assist East Europe**		
	Strongly agree	3%	8%
	Agree	41%	40%
	Disagree	47%	42%
	Strongly disagree	9%	10%
Q36G	**Protect environment despite cost**		
	Strongly agree	27%	49%
	Agree	54%	41%
	Disagree	16%	8%
	Strongly disagree	3%	2%
Q36H	**Canada can be independent and ally**		
	Strongly agree	16%	24%
	Agree	69%	59%
	Disagree	13%	15%
	Strongly disagree	2%	2%
Q36I	**Unification will make Europe more stable**		
	Strongly agree	11%	19%
	Agree	59%	62%
	Disagree	26%	16%
	Strongly disagree	5%	3%

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Table 2: International Security Attitudes by Region

		REGION			
		Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	West
Q1	**Follow news**				
	Very closely	28%	15%	27%	26%
	Somewhat closely	58%	51%	53%	53%
	Not too closely	13%	28%	19%	20%
	Not at all	1%	6%	1%	1%
Q2	**Expected trend**				
	Increased co-operation among major countries	66%	68%	76%	76%
	Decreased co-operation among major countries	19%	21%	10%	11%
	No change	15%	12%	13%	13%
Q3A	**Danger of world war**				
	Much danger	50%	43%	43%	39%
	Not much danger	50%	57%	57%	61%
Q3B	**If war comes, how arise?**				
	USA	13%	9%	14%	16%
	USSR	3%	4%	2%	1%
	Both US and USSR	14%	21%	11%	14%
	Other way	70%	66%	73%	69%
Q4	**Danger of nuclear war**				
	Much danger	40%	31%	35%	33%
	Not much danger	60%	69%	65%	67%
Q5A	**Confidence in USA**				
	Very Great	18%	18%	15%	14%
	Considerable	61%	52%	61%	66%
	Little	12%	22%	17%	15%
	Very Little	6%	6%	7%	4%
	None	3%	1%	0%	1%
Q5B	**Confidence in USSR**				
	Very Great	7%	9%	10%	6%
	Considerable	60%	41%	58%	63%
	Little	25%	35%	23%	25%
	Very Little	5%	11%	8%	4%
	None	3%	3%	1%	2%
Q6A	**Bush interested in peace?**				
	Very interested	61%	39%	60%	57%
	Somewhat interested	34%	49%	34%	38%
	Somewhat disinterested	3%	10%	4%	5%
	Very disinterested	1%	1%	1%	

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Table 2: International Security Attitudes by Region

		REGION			
		Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	West
Q6B	**Gorbachev interested in peace?**				
	Very interested	50%	34%	58%	53%
	Somewhat interested	43%	55%	36%	42%
	Somewhat disinterested	7%	9%	4%	5%
	Very disinterested		2%	2%	
Q7A	**Strongest country militarily**				
	USSR	26%	45%	39%	31%
	USA	63%	43%	51%	60%
	Germany	2%	3%	1%	3%
	China	6%	5%	6%	4%
	Japan		2%	1%	1%
	United Kingdom	1%		0%	
	Other	2%	2%	2%	2%
Q7B	**Strongest country economically**				
	USSR	5%	4%	2%	3%
	USA	34%	37%	28%	25%
	European Community	13%	9%	13%	9%
	China	1%	3%	1%	2%
	Japan	43%	45%	52%	59%
	United Kingdom	2%	1%	1%	1%
	Other	2%	2%	2%	2%
Q8A	**USA actions**				
	Promote peace	58%	75%	66%	71%
	Increase the risk of war	42%	25%	34%	29%
Q8B	**USSR actions**				
	Promote peace	86%	83%	90%	92%
	Increase the risk of war	14%	17%	10%	8%
Q9	**Is the Cold War over?**				
	Cold War is over	18%	18%	24%	23%
	Cold War is not over	4%	20%	10%	7%
	Cold War lessening	79%	62%	66%	69%
Q10	**If over, who won?**				
	Capitalist countries won	13%	15%	15%	13%
	Communist countries won		2%	1%	0%
	Both sides won	51%	55%	43%	51%
	Neither side won	35%	28%	41%	36%

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Table 2: International Security Attitudes by Region

		REGION			
		Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	West
Q11	**USSR claims re peace**				
	Sincere	68%	55%	70%	76%
	Propaganda	32%	45%	30%	24%
Q12	**Should West increase strength?**				
	Should increase	23%	15%	22%	21%
	Should not increase	77%	85%	78%	79%
Q13	**Settlement possible with USSR?**				
	Possible	96%	92%	93%	95%
	Impossible	4%	8%	7%	5%
Q14	**Most likely to start nuclear attack**				
	USA	39%	43%	50%	45%
	USSR	61%	57%	50%	55%
Q15	**Will US-USSR hostilities escalate?**				
	Very likely	2%	2%	2%	1%
	Somewhat likely	16%	19%	20%	16%
	Not too likely	64%	65%	57%	60%
	Not at all likely	18%	13%	22%	24%
Q16A	**USSR seeks...?**				
	World domination	11%	18%	14%	12%
	Protecting its security	89%	82%	86%	88%
Q16B	**USA seeks...?**				
	World domination	28%	40%	20%	26%
	Protecting its security	72%	60%	80%	74%
Q17	**Should Germany be united?**				
	Should be united	76%	89%	83%	83%
	Should not be united	24%	11%	17%	17%
Q18	**If united, would Germany...?**				
	Would try to dominate	20%	18%	19%	19%
	Would not	80%	82%	81%	81%

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Table 2: International Security Attitudes by Region

		REGION			
		Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	West
Q19A	**USSR a military threat?**				
	Threat	21%	37%	22%	20%
	Not a threat	79%	63%	78%	80%
	USA a military threat?				
	Threat	14%	19%	15%	11%
	Not a threat	86%	81%	85%	89%
	Japan a military threat?				
	Threat	7%	14%	12%	13%
	Not a threat	93%	86%	88%	87%
	Germany a military threat?				
	Threat	15%	16%	13%	12%
	Not a threat	85%	84%	87%	88%
	China a military threat?				
	Threat	21%	23%	24%	28%
	Not a threat	79%	77%	76%	72%
Q19B	**USSR an economic threat?**				
	Threat	14%	16%	13%	12%
	Not a threat	86%	84%	87%	88%
	USA an economic threat?				
	Threat	74%	72%	78%	71%
	Not a threat	26%	28%	22%	29%
	Japan an economic threat?				
	Threat	73%	61%	74%	76%
	Not a threat	27%	39%	26%	24%

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Table 2: International Security Attitudes by Region

	REGION			
	Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	West
Europe an economic threat?				
Threat	53%	40%	53%	50%
Not a threat	47%	60%	47%	50%
China an economic threat?				
Threat	21%	19%	26%	25%
Not a threat	79%	81%	74%	75%
Q19C **USSR an environmental threat?**				
Threat	44%	31%	40%	43%
Not a threat	56%	69%	60%	57%
USA an environmental threat?				
Threat	85%	90%	92%	87%
Not a threat	15%	10%	8%	13%
Japan an environmental threat?				
Threat	19%	16%	29%	39%
Not a threat	81%	84%	71%	61%
Europe an environmental threat?				
Threat	20%	15%	20%	20%
Not a threat	80%	85%	80%	80%
China an environmental threat?				
Threat	12%	11%	21%	27%
Not a threat	88%	89%	79%	73%

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Table 2: International Security Attitudes by Region

		REGION			
		Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	West
Q20	**Seriousness of greenhouse effect**				
	1st - most serious	13%	16%	13%	19%
	2nd	17%	16%	17%	18%
	3rd	16%	14%	14%	15%
	4th	20%	17%	18%	19%
	5th - least serious	33%	37%	38%	30%
	Seriousness of toxic waste disposal.				
	1st - most serious	25%	11%	20%	15%
	2nd	14%	13%	20%	18%
	3rd	21%	21%	21%	25%
	4th	18%	24%	20%	21%
	5th - least serious	21%	30%	19%	22%
	Seriousness of acid rain.				
	1st - most serious	15%	12%	12%	14%
	2nd	19%	24%	18%	19%
	3rd	22%	27%	30%	24%
	4th	18%	23%	21%	25%
	5th - least serious	25%	14%	20%	18%
	Seriousness of ozone layer depletion .				
	1st - most serious	21%	38%	28%	31%
	2nd	29%	24%	18%	21%
	3rd	20%	15%	20%	18%
	4th	21%	16%	23%	18%
	5th - least serious	9%	7%	11%	13%
	Seriousness of water pollution.				
	1st - most serious	25%	23%	28%	22%
	2nd	20%	23%	27%	25%
	3rd	19%	23%	16%	18%
	4th	22%	20%	17%	17%
	5th - least serious	13%	12%	13%	18%
Q21	**Canada's environmental efforts...**				
	Can make a difference	82%	69%	81%	81%
	Cannot make much difference	18%	31%	19%	19%

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Table 2: International Security Attitudes by Region

		REGION			
		Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	West
Q22	**Seriousness of Canadian pollution**				
	Serious problem	88%	91%	93%	86%
	Not so serious	9%	9%	6%	13%
	Not much of a problem	3%		0%	2%
Q23	**Importance of overcoming acid rain**				
	Very important	52%	76%	63%	61%
	Quite important	44%	22%	34%	34%
	Not very important	4%	1%	3%	5%
	Not at all important		0%	0%	
Q24	**Most responsible for acid rain**				
	US industries	30%	40%	46%	37%
	US and Canadian industries	66%	56%	52%	59%
	Canadian industries	4%	4%	3%	4%
Q25A	**USA doing its share?**				
	More than fair share	1%	2%	1%	0%
	Just its fair share	32%	51%	12%	26%
	Doing less	67%	47%	87%	74%
Q25B	**Canada doing its share?**				
	More than fair share	10%	10%	6%	7%
	Just its fair share	48%	69%	57%	61%
	Doing less	42%	22%	37%	32%
Q26	**Best for Canada internationally to...**				
	Take active part	66%	60%	71%	67%
	Stay out	13%	12%	13%	11%
	Not sure	21%	27%	17%	21%
Q27	**Other countries' view of Canada**				
	Loyal ally	17%	13%	12%	15%
	Peacekeeper	38%	31%	34%	30%
	Mediator	9%	18%	11%	13%
	Supporter of UN	26%	28%	36%	31%
	Trading nation	10%	9%	7%	12%
Q28	**Who more believable?**				
	Bush	31%	24%	23%	26%
	Gorbachev	14%	8%	15%	12%
	Neither	56%	68%	62%	62%

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Table 2: International Security Attitudes by Region

		REGION			
		Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	West
Q29A	**Priority of increasing trade**				
	1 - low priority	2%	2%	1%	1%
	2		1%	1%	
	3	2%	3%	3%	1%
	4	0%	6%	2%	2%
	5	12%	10%	9%	10%
	6	8%	10%	8%	7%
	7	16%	16%	11%	10%
	8	21%	17%	19%	18%
	9	7%	8%	11%	11%
	10 - high priority	31%	27%	35%	39%
Q29B	**Priority of protecting human rights**				
	1 - low priority	5%	3%	7%	6%
	2	6%	3%	3%	5%
	3	4%	4%	9%	6%
	4	8%	9%	7%	8%
	5	20%	14%	18%	21%
	6	11%	14%	12%	10%
	7	19%	12%	12%	12%
	8	11%	17%	9%	17%
	9	5%	7%	8%	4%
	10 - high priority	13%	17%	15%	12%
Q29C	**Priority of reducing hunger and poverty**				
	1 - low priority	3%	3%	5%	3%
	2	3%	1%	3%	3%
	3	7%	7%	8%	5%
	4	8%	5%	5%	6%
	5	16%	18%	20%	20%
	6	11%	13%	9%	9%
	7	15%	9%	9%	13%
	8	10%	13%	13%	14%
	9	8%	8%	11%	9%
	10 - high priority	21%	24%	17%	17%

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Table 2: International Security Attitudes by Region

		REGION			
		Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	West
Q30A	**Standard of living threatened**				
	-5 totally disagree	1%	3%	5%	1%
	-4	2%	1%	2%	1%
	-3	1%	1%	3%	3%
	-2	1%	2%	2%	3%
	-1	4%	4%	2%	3%
	0 depends	19%	19%	11%	18%
	+1	11%	12%	12%	9%
	+2	17%	14%	15%	15%
	+3	14%	14%	16%	17%
	+4	7%	14%	13%	12%
	+5 totally agree	23%	16%	20%	19%
Q30B	**Aid money goes to rich**				
	-5 totally disagree	10%	5%	3%	6%
	-4	3%	4%	2%	3%
	-3	8%	5%	4%	6%
	-2	3%	5%	5%	4%
	-1	2%	5%	5%	6%
	0 depends	13%	10%	11%	11%
	+1	6%	11%	12%	14%
	+2	13%	11%	14%	13%
	+3	22%	17%	16%	14%
	+4	13%	15%	15%	14%
	+5 totally agree	7%	13%	12%	9%
Q30C	**Canada's role is as mediator**				
	-5 totally disagree	5%	3%	6%	4%
	-4	6%	2%	3%	2%
	-3	6%	3%	6%	5%
	-2	5%	4%	3%	4%
	-1	4%	4%	3%	4%
	0 depends	23%	18%	19%	20%
	+1	8%	15%	10%	13%
	+2	9%	13%	13%	14%
	+3	19%	14%	18%	19%
	+4	13%	10%	12%	8%
	+5 totally agree	2%	14%	7%	6%
Q30D	**Canada could prosper without trade**				
	-5 totally disagree	41%	39%	45%	37%
	-4	11%	11%	9%	14%
	-3	12%	8%	13%	15%
	-2	7%	7%	7%	8%
	-1	1%	4%	3%	4%

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Table 2: International Security Attitudes by Region

		REGION			
		Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	West
	0 depends	8%	9%	5%	10%
	+1	5%	7%	4%	3%
	+2	2%	4%	4%	3%
	+3	4%	3%	4%	2%
	+4	4%	4%	2%	2%
	+5 totally agree	4%	4%	6%	2%
Q30E	**Canada should pursue own policies**				
	-5 totally disagree	10%	10%	6%	5%
	-4	4%	4%	4%	2%
	-3	3%	3%	6%	7%
	-2		5%	2%	4%
	-1	6%	5%	3%	4%
	0 depends	18%	17%	14%	16%
	+1	9%	9%	9%	10%
	+2	11%	13%	8%	17%
	+3	10%	12%	18%	14%
	+4	14%	11%	17%	12%
	+5 totally agree	15%	12%	14%	10%

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Table 2: International Security Attitudes by Region

		REGION			
		Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	West
Q31A	**Priority of UN membership**				
	Very important	72%	54%	74%	75%
	Somewhat important	22%	39%	22%	20%
	Not important	6%	8%	4%	4%
Q31B	**Priority of providing aid**				
	Very important	21%	31%	20%	20%
	Somewhat important	69%	60%	67%	67%
	Not important	10%	10%	13%	13%
Q31C	**Priority of NATO**				
	Very important	32%	22%	36%	41%
	Somewhat important	64%	53%	55%	51%
	Not important	4%	25%	9%	8%
Q31D	**Priority of UN peacekeeping**				
	Very important	58%	62%	55%	58%
	Somewhat important	34%	32%	40%	39%
	Not important	8%	7%	5%	3%
Q31E	**Priority of protecting oceans**				
	Very important	92%	79%	94%	93%
	Somewhat important	8%	18%	6%	7%
	Not important		2%	0%	0%

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Table 2: International Security Attitudes by Region

		REGION			
		Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	West
Q32	**Influence of Canada on world events**				
	Great deal	5%	7%	4%	4%
	Some	49%	57%	46%	48%
	Very little	39%	34%	45%	42%
	No influence	7%	2%	5%	6%
Q33	**For Canadian influence,...**				
	Close to US good	35%	46%	33%	41%
	Too close not good	65%	54%	67%	59%
Q34	**Canadian military forces in Europe**				
	Increase	12%	3%	7%	6%
	Size about right	52%	53%	52%	51%
	Reduce	15%	24%	24%	19%
	Withdrawn	21%	20%	17%	24%
Q35	**Canadian defence spending**				
	Increase	43%	12%	36%	30%
	Decrease	21%	32%	24%	23%
	At present level	36%	56%	40%	47%
Q36A	**Military balance in Europe necessary**				
	Strongly agree	24%	19%	21%	14%
	Agree	54%	54%	53%	58%
	Disagree	21%	21%	22%	22%
	Strongly disagree	2%	6%	4%	6%
Q36B	**US and Canada working on acid rain**				
	Strongly agree	5%	21%	3%	3%
	Agree	57%	48%	48%	58%
	Disagree	35%	25%	41%	33%
	Strongly disagree	3%	6%	9%	5%
Q36C	**Canadians exaggerate mediator role**				
	Strongly agree	21%	13%	15%	15%
	Agree	54%	56%	58%	56%
	Disagree	22%	28%	24%	28%
	Strongly disagree	3%	3%	2%	2%

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Table 2: International Security Attitudes by Region

		REGION			
		Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	West
Q36D	**USSR expansionist**				
	Strongly agree	4%	7%	6%	2%
	Agree	25%	34%	21%	22%
	Disagree	61%	47%	57%	66%
	Strongly disagree	10%	12%	16%	10%
Q36E	**Conventional war in Europe impossible**				
	Strongly agree	10%	8%	8%	4%
	Agree	22%	31%	35%	32%
	Disagree	58%	54%	49%	56%
	Strongly disagree	10%	8%	9%	8%
Q36F	**Canada to assist East Europe**				
	Strongly agree	4%	9%	3%	3%
	Agree	41%	40%	40%	41%
	Disagree	44%	41%	47%	48%
	Strongly disagree	11%	10%	10%	8%
Q36G	**Protect environment despite cost**				
	Strongly agree	29%	48%	27%	26%
	Agree	49%	42%	56%	55%
	Disagree	17%	9%	15%	17%
	Strongly disagree	4%	2%	3%	2%
Q36H	**Canada can be independent and ally**				
	Strongly agree	19%	23%	18%	13%
	Agree	66%	60%	67%	73%
	Disagree	12%	14%	14%	13%
	Strongly disagree	3%	2%	1%	1%
Q36I	**Unification will make Europe more stable**				
	Strongly agree	10%	19%	11%	9%
	Agree	50%	61%	55%	66%
	Disagree	30%	16%	30%	20%
	Strongly disagree	10%	3%	4%	5%

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Table 3: International Security Attitudes by Gender

		GENDER	
		male	female
Q1	**Follow news**		
	Very closely	29%	18%
	Somewhat closely	55%	51%
	Not too closely	16%	27%
	Not at all	1%	3%
Q2	**Expected trend**		
	Increased co-operation among major countries	81%	65%
	Decreased co-operation among major countries	9%	19%
	No change	10%	16%
Q3A	**Danger of world war**		
	Much danger	35%	49%
	Not much danger	65%	51%
Q3B	**If war comes, how arise?**		
	USA	11%	15%
	USSR	2%	3%
	Both US and USSR	10%	20%
	Other way	78%	63%
Q4	**Danger of nuclear war**		
	Much danger	25%	42%
	Not much danger	75%	58%
Q5A	**Confidence in USA**		
	Very Great	19%	13%
	Considerable	61%	59%
	Little	14%	20%
	Very Little	6%	6%
	None	0%	2%
Q5B	**Confidence in USSR**		
	Very Great	8%	8%
	Considerable	57%	54%
	Little	26%	28%
	Very Little	7%	8%
	None	1%	2%
Q6A	**Bush interested in peace?**		
	Very interested	54%	53%
	Somewhat interested	39%	40%
	Somewhat disinterested	7%	6%
	Very disinterested	0%	1%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 3: International Security Attitudes by Gender

		GENDER	
		male	female
Q6B	**Gorbachev interested in peace?**		
	Very interested	54%	45%
	Somewhat interested	40%	47%
	Somewhat disinterested	5%	7%
	Very disinterested	1%	1%
Q7A	**Strongest country militarily**		
	USSR	39%	35%
	USA	53%	52%
	Germany	1%	3%
	China	4%	7%
	Japan	1%	1%
	United Kingdom	0%	0%
	Other	1%	3%
Q7B	**Strongest country economically**		
	USSR	2%	4%
	USA	26%	34%
	European Community	12%	10%
	China	2%	3%
	Japan	56%	47%
	United Kingdom	1%	1%
	Other	2%	1%
Q8A	**USA actions**		
	Promote peace	73%	65%
	Increase the risk of war	27%	35%
	USSR actions		
Q8B	Promote peace	93%	84%
	Increase the risk of war	7%	16%
Q9	**Is the Cold War over?**		
	Cold War is over	28%	16%
	Cold War is not over	7%	15%
	Cold War lessening	65%	69%
Q10	**If over, who won?**		
	Capitalist countries won	18%	10%
	Communist countries won	1%	0%
	Both sides won	46%	52%
	Neither side won	35%	37%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 3: International Security Attitudes by Gender

		GENDER	
		male	female
Q11	**USSR claims re peace**		
	Sincere	72%	63%
	Propaganda	28%	37%
Q12	**Should West increase strength?**		
	Should increase	19%	20%
	Should not increase	81%	80%
Q13	**Settlement possible with USSR?**		
	Possible	96%	91%
	Impossible	4%	9%
Q14	**Most likely to start nuclear attack**		
	USA	48%	44%
	USSR	52%	56%
Q15	**Will US-USSR hostilities escalate?**		
	Very likely	1%	2%
	Somewhat likely	10%	26%
	Not too likely	63%	58%
	Not at all likely	26%	14%
Q16A	**USSR seeks...?**		
	World domination	10%	19%
	Protecting its security	90%	81%
Q16B	**USA seeks...?**		
	World domination	24%	31%
	Protecting its security	76%	69%
Q17	**Should Germany be united?**		
	Should be united	85%	83%
	Should not be united	15%	17%
Q18	**If united, would Germany...?**		
	Would try to dominate	16%	21%
	Would not	84%	79%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 3: International Security Attitudes by Gender

		GENDER	
		male	female
Q19A	**USSR a military threat?**		
	Threat	17%	34%
	Not a threat	83%	66%
	USA a military threat?		
	Threat	9%	20%
	Not a threat	91%	80%
	Japan a military threat?		
	Threat	7%	18%
	Not a threat	93%	82%
	Germany a military threat?		
	Threat	8%	19%
	Not a threat	92%	81%
	China a military threat?		
	Threat	23%	28%
	Not a threat	77%	72%
Q19B	**USSR an economic threat?**		
	Threat	11%	16%
	Not a threat	89%	84%
	USA an economic threat?		
	Threat	71%	76%
	Not a threat	29%	24%
	Japan an economic threat?		
	Threat	72%	71%
	Not a threat	28%	29%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 3: International Security Attitudes by Gender

	GENDER	
	male	female
Europe an economic threat?		
Threat	53%	44%
Not a threat	47%	56%
China an economic threat?		
Threat	21%	26%
Not a threat	79%	74%
Q19C **USSR an environmental threat?**		
Threat	40%	37%
Not a threat	60%	63%
USA an environmental threat?		
Threat	91%	88%
Not a threat	9%	12%
Japan an environmental threat?		
Threat	26%	30%
Not a threat	74%	70%
Europe an environmental threat?		
Threat	17%	21%
Not a threat	83%	79%
China an environmental threat?		
Threat	19%	20%
Not a threat	81%	80%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 3: International Security Attitudes by Gender

	GENDER	
	male	female
Q20 **Seriousness of greenhouse effect**		
1st - most serious	16%	15%
2nd	18%	16%
3rd	16%	13%
4th	18%	19%
5th - least serious	32%	37%
Seriousness of toxic waste disposal.		
1st - most serious	14%	19%
2nd	16%	18%
3rd	19%	25%
4th	24%	19%
5th - least serious	26%	19%
Seriousness of acid rain.		
1st - most serious	15%	11%
2nd	19%	21%
3rd	29%	24%
4th	22%	23%
5th - least serious	16%	21%
Seriousness of ozone layer depletion .		
1st - most serious	31%	31%
2nd	21%	22%
3rd	18%	17%
4th	18%	21%
5th - least serious	11%	10%
Seriousness of water pollution.		
1st - most serious	24%	25%
2nd	26%	24%
3rd	17%	20%
4th	18%	18%
5th - least serious	14%	14%
Q21 **Canada's environmental efforts...**		
Can make a difference	76%	79%
Cannot make much difference	24%	21%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 3: International Security Attitudes by Gender

		GENDER	
		male	female
Q22	**Seriousness of Canadian pollution**		
	Serious problem	89%	91%
	Not so serious	9%	9%
	Not much of a problem	1%	0%
Q23	**Importance of overcoming acid rain**		
	Very important	65%	65%
	Quite important	32%	32%
	Not very important	3%	3%
	Not at all important		0%
Q24	**Most responsible for acid rain**		
	US industries	46%	35%
	US and Canadian industries	50%	62%
	Canadian industries	4%	3%
Q25A	**USA doing its share?**		
	More than fair share	1%	1%
	Just its fair share	22%	34%
	Doing less	77%	65%
Q25B	**Canada doing its share?**		
	More than fair share	7%	9%
	Just its fair share	59%	62%
	Doing less	34%	29%
Q26	**Best for Canada internationally to...**		
	Take active part	74%	60%
	Stay out	11%	14%
	Not sure	16%	27%
Q27	**Other countries' view of Canada**		
	Loyal ally	14%	14%
	Peacekeeper	31%	33%
	Mediator	16%	11%
	Supporter of UN	30%	33%
	Trading nation	10%	9%
Q28	**Who more believable?**		
	Bush	25%	25%
	Gorbachev	17%	8%
	Neither	58%	68%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 3: International Security Attitudes by Gender

	GENDER	
	male	female
Q29A **Priority of increasing trade**		
1 - low priority	1%	2%
2	0%	1%
3	3%	2%
4	2%	4%
5	8%	12%
6	7%	9%
7	11%	14%
8	19%	19%
9	8%	11%
10 - high priority	41%	26%
Q29B **Priority of protecting human rights**		
1 - low priority	7%	4%
2	5%	3%
3	6%	6%
4	7%	9%
5	16%	20%
6	14%	9%
7	16%	10%
8	12%	15%
9	5%	8%
10 - high priority	13%	15%
Q29C **Priority of reducing hunger and poverty**		
1 - low priority	4%	3%
2	2%	2%
3	7%	6%
4	5%	6%
5	21%	18%
6	10%	10%
7	11%	11%
8	14%	12%
9	8%	10%
10 - high priority	19%	20%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 3: International Security Attitudes by Gender

		GENDER	
		male	female
Q30A	**Standard of living threatened**		
	-5 totally disagree	3%	3%
	-4	1%	2%
	-3	2%	3%
	-2	1%	3%
	-1	2%	3%
	0 depends	12%	20%
	+1	11%	11%
	+2	16%	14%
	+3	17%	15%
	+4	13%	12%
	+5 totally agree	23%	15%
Q30B	**Aid money goes to rich**		
	-5 totally disagree	5%	6%
	-4	2%	4%
	-3	4%	6%
	-2	5%	5%
	-1	5%	4%
	0 depends	12%	10%
	+1	12%	11%
	+2	14%	13%
	+3	15%	17%
	+4	15%	14%
	+5 totally agree	12%	10%
Q30C	**Canada's role is as mediator**		
	-5 totally disagree	4%	4%
	-4	4%	2%
	-3	4%	6%
	-2	4%	4%
	-1	3%	4%
	0 depends	17%	21%
	+1	11%	13%
	+2	11%	15%
	+3	19%	15%
	+4	13%	9%
	+5 totally agree	10%	6%
Q30D	**Canada could prosper without trade**		
	-5 totally disagree	48%	33%
	-4	12%	11%
	-3	12%	13%
	-2	6%	8%
	-1	2%	4%

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Table 3: International Security Attitudes by Gender

	GENDER	
	male	female
0 depends	5%	10%
+1	3%	6%
+2	3%	4%
+3	3%	3%
+4	3%	2%
+5 totally agree	4%	4%
Q30E Canada should pursue own policies		
-5 totally disagree	7%	6%
-4	4%	3%
-3	5%	6%
-2	2%	4%
-1	3%	5%
0 depends	17%	15%
+1	8%	10%
+2	11%	13%
+3	14%	14%
+4	15%	13%
+5 totally agree	14%	10%

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Table 3: International Security Attitudes by Gender

		GENDER	
		male	female
Q31A	**Priority of UN membership**		
	Very important	69%	69%
	Somewhat important	25%	26%
	Not important	6%	5%
Q31B	**Priority of providing aid**		
	Very important	25%	21%
	Somewhat important	65%	66%
	Not important	10%	14%
Q31C	**Priority of NATO**		
	Very important	33%	34%
	Somewhat important	53%	55%
	Not important	14%	11%
Q31D	**Priority of UN peacekeeping**		
	Very important	55%	61%
	Somewhat important	39%	35%
	Not important	6%	4%
Q31E	**Priority of protecting oceans**		
	Very important	92%	87%
	Somewhat important	7%	12%
	Not important	1%	1%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 3: International Security Attitudes by Gender

		GENDER	
		male	female
Q32	**Influence of Canada on world events**		
	Great deal	4%	5%
	Some	50%	50%
	Very little	39%	42%
	No influence	7%	3%
Q33	**For Canadian influence,...**		
	Close to US good	39%	40%
	Too close not good	61%	60%
Q34	**Canadian military forces in Europe**		
	Increase	5%	7%
	Size about right	50%	54%
	Reduce	25%	19%
	Withdrawn	20%	21%
Q35	**Canadian defence spending**		
	Increase	33%	24%
	Decrease	24%	27%
	At present level	43%	49%
Q36A	**Military balance in Europe necessary**		
	Strongly agree	19%	18%
	Agree	55%	55%
	Disagree	21%	22%
	Strongly disagree	5%	5%
Q36B	**US and Canada working on acid rain**		
	Strongly agree	9%	7%
	Agree	50%	53%
	Disagree	35%	33%
	Strongly disagree	6%	7%
Q36C	**Canadians exaggerate mediator role**		
	Strongly agree	17%	14%
	Agree	55%	57%
	Disagree	24%	28%
	Strongly disagree	4%	1%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 3: International Security Attitudes by Gender

		GENDER	
		male	female
Q36D	**USSR expansionist**		
	Strongly agree	4%	6%
	Agree	20%	31%
	Disagree	62%	53%
	Strongly disagree	15%	10%
Q36E	**Conventional war in Europe impossible**		
	Strongly agree	8%	6%
	Agree	32%	32%
	Disagree	54%	52%
	Strongly disagree	6%	10%
Q36F	**Canada to assist East Europe**		
	Strongly agree	6%	3%
	Agree	44%	37%
	Disagree	42%	49%
	Strongly disagree	8%	11%
Q36G	**Protect environment despite cost**		
	Strongly agree	32%	33%
	Agree	53%	49%
	Disagree	13%	15%
	Strongly disagree	1%	4%
Q36H	**Canada can be independent and ally**		
	Strongly agree	19%	17%
	Agree	67%	66%
	Disagree	13%	14%
	Strongly disagree	1%	3%
Q36I	**Unification will make Europe more stable**		
	Strongly agree	14%	11%
	Agree	59%	60%
	Disagree	22%	24%
	Strongly disagree	4%	5%

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Table 4: International Security Attitudes by Age

		AGE		
		18-34	35-54	> 55
Q1	**Follow news**			
	Very closely	17%	22%	34%
	Somewhat closely	53%	57%	48%
	Not too closely	27%	20%	15%
	Not at all	4%	1%	2%
Q2	**Expected trend**			
	Increased co-operation among major countries	69%	77%	74%
	Decreased co-operation among major countries	16%	13%	13%
	No change	15%	10%	14%
Q3A	**Danger of world war**			
	Much danger	41%	41%	44%
	Not much danger	59%	59%	56%
Q3B	**If war comes, how arise?**			
	USA	14%	10%	16%
	USSR	2%	3%	2%
	Both US and USSR	17%	14%	13%
	Other way	66%	74%	70%
Q4	**Danger of nuclear war**			
	Much danger	34%	33%	33%
	Not much danger	66%	67%	67%
Q5A	**Confidence in USA**			
	Very Great	15%	17%	16%
	Considerable	59%	60%	62%
	Little	18%	18%	15%
	Very Little	7%	4%	6%
	None	2%	1%	1%
Q5B	**Confidence in USSR**			
	Very Great	6%	11%	8%
	Considerable	55%	55%	56%
	Little	28%	25%	29%
	Very Little	9%	7%	7%
	None	3%	2%	1%
Q6A	**Bush interested in peace?**			
	Very interested	46%	55%	63%
	Somewhat interested	45%	40%	32%
	Somewhat disinterested	9%	5%	4%
	Very disinterested	1%	1%	1%

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Table 4: International Security Attitudes by Age

		AGE		
		18-34	35-54	> 55
Q6B	**Gorbachev interested in peace?**			
	Very interested	41%	55%	56%
	Somewhat interested	50%	40%	39%
	Somewhat disinterested	7%	5%	4%
	Very disinterested	2%	0%	1%
Q7A	**Strongest country militarily**			
	USSR	39%	36%	34%
	USA	51%	53%	54%
	Germany	3%	1%	1%
	China	3%	6%	8%
	Japan	1%	1%	1%
	United Kingdom		0%	
	Other	2%	2%	2%
Q7B	**Strongest country economically**			
	USSR	4%	2%	3%
	USA	33%	30%	28%
	European Community	9%	12%	12%
	China	3%	1%	3%
	Japan	46%	55%	54%
	United Kingdom	1%	1%	1%
	Other	4%	0%	1%
Q8A	**USA actions**			
	Promote peace	67%	72%	69%
	Increase the risk of war	33%	28%	31%
Q8B	**USSR actions**			
	Promote peace	85%	89%	93%
	Increase the risk of war	15%	11%	7%
Q9	**Is the Cold War over?**			
	Cold War is over	20%	23%	24%
	Cold War is not over	7%	13%	15%
	Cold War lessening	73%	65%	61%
Q10	**If over, who won?**			
	Capitalist countries won	14%	15%	13%
	Communist countries won	1%	0%	1%
	Both sides won	48%	47%	54%
	Neither side won	37%	38%	32%

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Table 4: International Security Attitudes by Age

		AGE		
		18-34	35-54	> 55
Q11	**USSR claims re peace**			
	Sincere	68%	66%	68%
	Propaganda	32%	34%	32%
Q12	**Should West increase strength?**			
	Should increase	17%	17%	27%
	Should not increase	83%	83%	73%
Q13	**Settlement possible with USSR?**			
	Possible	94%	93%	93%
	Impossible	6%	7%	7%
Q14	**Most likely to start nuclear attack**			
	USA	48%	42%	48%
	USSR	52%	58%	52%
Q15	**Will US-USSR hostilities escalate?**			
	Very likely	2%	2%	1%
	Somewhat likely	23%	16%	14%
	Not too likely	57%	61%	67%
	Not at all likely	19%	22%	18%
Q16A	**USSR seeks...?**			
	World domination	14%	15%	14%
	Protecting its security	86%	85%	86%
Q16B	**USA seeks...?**			
	World domination	35%	28%	17%
	Protecting its security	65%	72%	83%
Q17	**Should Germany be united?**			
	Should be united	86%	87%	78%
	Should not be united	14%	13%	22%
Q18	**If united, would Germany...?**			
	Would try to dominate	11%	18%	31%
	Would not	89%	82%	69%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 4: International Security Attitudes by Age

		AGE		
		18-34	35-54	> 55
Q19A	**USSR a military threat?**			
	Threat	27%	26%	23%
	Not a threat	73%	74%	77%
	USA a military threat?			
	Threat	17%	15%	10%
	Not a threat	83%	85%	90%
	Japan a military threat?			
	Threat	12%	11%	15%
	Not a threat	88%	89%	85%
	Germany a military threat?			
	Threat	13%	12%	17%
	Not a threat	87%	88%	83%
	China a military threat?			
	Threat	21%	25%	31%
	Not a threat	79%	75%	69%
Q19B	**USSR an economic threat?**			
	Threat	18%	10%	10%
	Not a threat	82%	90%	90%
	USA an economic threat?			
	Threat	76%	75%	68%
	Not a threat	24%	25%	32%
	Japan an economic threat?			
	Threat	69%	71%	75%
	Not a threat	31%	29%	25%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 4: International Security Attitudes by Age

	AGE		
	18-34	35-54	> 55
Europe an economic threat?			
Threat	43%	49%	58%
Not a threat	57%	51%	42%
China an economic threat?			
Threat	22%	23%	25%
Not a threat	78%	77%	75%
Q19C **USSR an environmental threat?**			
Threat	42%	36%	37%
Not a threat	58%	64%	63%
USA an environmental threat?			
Threat	89%	92%	86%
Not a threat	11%	8%	14%
Japan an environmental threat?			
Threat	31%	24%	28%
Not a threat	69%	76%	72%
Europe an environmental threat?			
Threat	21%	18%	17%
Not a threat	79%	82%	83%
China an environmental threat?			
Threat	19%	16%	24%
Not a threat	81%	84%	76%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 4: International Security Attitudes by Age

	AGE		
	18-34	35-54	> 55
Q20 **Seriousness of greenhouse effect**			
1st - most serious	15%	14%	17%
2nd	20%	16%	13%
3rd	14%	15%	15%
4th	16%	18%	21%
5th - least serious	34%	36%	34%
Seriousness of toxic waste disposal.			
1st - most serious	18%	14%	19%
2nd	19%	17%	15%
3rd	24%	23%	18%
4th	21%	21%	21%
5th - least serious	18%	25%	27%
Seriousness of acid rain.			
1st - most serious	7%	15%	19%
2nd	16%	19%	26%
3rd	28%	26%	26%
4th	26%	25%	15%
5th - least serious	23%	16%	13%
Seriousness of ozone layer depletion .			
1st - most serious	36%	32%	21%
2nd	23%	21%	19%
3rd	16%	17%	21%
4th	17%	21%	22%
5th - least serious	8%	9%	16%
Seriousness of water pollution.			
1st - most serious	25%	25%	24%
2nd	22%	27%	26%
3rd	18%	19%	20%
4th	19%	16%	20%
5th - least serious	16%	14%	11%
Q21 **Canada's environmental efforts...**			
Can make a difference	83%	76%	72%
Cannot make much difference	17%	24%	28%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 4: International Security Attitudes by Age

		AGE		
		18-34	35-54	> 55
Q22	**Seriousness of Canadian pollution**			
	Serious problem	92%	89%	88%
	Not so serious	7%	10%	11%
	Not much of a problem	1%	1%	1%
Q23	**Importance of overcoming acid rain**			
	Very important	57%	66%	74%
	Quite important	38%	31%	24%
	Not very important	5%	2%	2%
	Not at all important	0%		
Q24	**Most responsible for acid rain**			
	US industries	42%	43%	35%
	US and Canadian industries	53%	54%	63%
	Canadian industries	5%	2%	2%
Q25A	**USA doing its share?**			
	More than fair share	0%	2%	1%
	Just its fair share	33%	26%	26%
	Doing less	67%	72%	73%
Q25B	**Canada doing its share?**			
	More than fair share	8%	8%	8%
	Just its fair share	61%	55%	66%
	Doing less	31%	37%	26%
Q26	**Best for Canada internationally to...**			
	Take active part	59%	73%	69%
	Stay out	15%	9%	11%
	Not sure	25%	18%	20%
Q27	**Other countries' view of Canada**			
	Loyal ally	13%	15%	14%
	Peacekeeper	26%	34%	37%
	Mediator	16%	12%	11%
	Supporter of UN	32%	30%	32%
	Trading nation	13%	8%	6%
Q28	**Who more believable?**			
	Bush	22%	24%	29%
	Gorbachev	15%	12%	9%
	Neither	63%	63%	62%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 4: International Security Attitudes by Age

		AGE		
		18-34	35-54	> 55
Q29A	**Priority of increasing trade**			
	1 - low priority	3%	1%	1%
	2		1%	1%
	3	4%	1%	1%
	4	4%	3%	2%
	5	12%	9%	8%
	6	10%	8%	5%
	7	13%	13%	11%
	8	17%	21%	18%
	9	10%	10%	10%
	10 - high priority	28%	33%	43%
Q29B	**Priority of protecting human rights**			
	1 - low priority	5%	5%	6%
	2	3%	5%	4%
	3	6%	7%	5%
	4	10%	6%	6%
	5	19%	18%	16%
	6	10%	12%	13%
	7	16%	12%	9%
	8	11%	16%	14%
	9	7%	7%	5%
	10 - high priority	12%	12%	19%
Q29C	**Priority of reducing hunger and poverty**			
	1 - low priority	3%	5%	3%
	2	2%	3%	2%
	3	8%	7%	4%
	4	4%	8%	4%
	5	21%	19%	17%
	6	9%	12%	9%
	7	13%	10%	9%
	8	13%	13%	14%
	9	8%	9%	12%
	10 - high priority	19%	14%	25%

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Table 4: International Security Attitudes by Age

		AGE		
		18-34	35-54	> 55
Q30A	**Standard of living threatened**			
	-5 totally disagree	3%	2%	3%
	-4	1%	2%	1%
	-3	2%	3%	3%
	-2	1%	3%	2%
	-1	3%	3%	2%
	0 depends	23%	14%	9%
	+1	13%	11%	8%
	+2	15%	18%	11%
	+3	15%	15%	17%
	+4	9%	11%	18%
	+5 totally agree	14%	18%	26%
Q30B	**Aid money goes to rich**			
	-5 totally disagree	6%	5%	4%
	-4	3%	3%	2%
	-3	6%	6%	4%
	-2	4%	5%	5%
	-1	6%	5%	2%
	0 depends	12%	12%	9%
	+1	13%	12%	10%
	+2	13%	12%	15%
	+3	17%	16%	15%
	+4	12%	15%	18%
	+5 totally agree	8%	10%	15%
Q30C	**Canada's role is as mediator**			
	-5 totally disagree	4%	4%	5%
	-4	2%	3%	4%
	-3	6%	4%	4%
	-2	6%	3%	2%
	-1	4%	4%	3%
	0 depends	23%	18%	14%
	+1	11%	12%	15%
	+2	13%	14%	13%
	+3	14%	21%	17%
	+4	9%	12%	12%
	+5 totally agree	8%	6%	12%
Q30D	**Canada could prosper without trade**			
	-5 totally disagree	33%	44%	47%
	-4	11%	12%	12%
	-3	13%	13%	9%
	-2	9%	5%	7%
	-1	5%	2%	2%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 4: International Security Attitudes by Age

	AGE		
	18-34	35-54	> 55
0 depends	11%	6%	5%
+1	4%	6%	4%
+2	4%	3%	3%
+3	3%	4%	3%
+4	3%	2%	4%
+5 totally agree	5%	2%	4%
Canada should pursue own policies			
Q30E			
-5 totally disagree	4%	9%	8%
-4	3%	3%	5%
-3	6%	4%	5%
-2	3%	4%	3%
-1	4%	4%	4%
0 depends	20%	15%	10%
+1	10%	9%	9%
+2	16%	11%	9%
+3	10%	16%	19%
+4	14%	13%	14%
+5 totally agree	10%	12%	15%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 4: International Security Attitudes by Age

		AGE		
		18-34	35-54	> 55
Q31A	**Priority of UN membership**			
	Very important	59%	75%	76%
	Somewhat important	31%	22%	22%
	Not important	10%	2%	2%
Q31B	**Priority of providing aid**			
	Very important	20%	27%	22%
	Somewhat important	70%	59%	67%
	Not important	11%	14%	11%
Q31C	**Priority of NATO**			
	Very important	29%	35%	38%
	Somewhat important	56%	54%	52%
	Not important	15%	11%	10%
Q31D	**Priority of UN peacekeeping**			
	Very important	54%	61%	60%
	Somewhat important	38%	36%	37%
	Not important	8%	4%	3%
Q31E	**Priority of protecting oceans**			
	Very important	89%	90%	90%
	Somewhat important	10%	9%	10%
	Not important	1%	1%	0%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 4: International Security Attitudes by Age

		AGE		
		18-34	35-54	> 55
Q32	**Influence of Canada on world events**			
	Great deal	4%	4%	6%
	Some	47%	51%	53%
	Very little	43%	39%	38%
	No influence	5%	6%	3%
Q33	**For Canadian influence,...**			
	Close to US good	35%	41%	43%
	Too close not good	65%	59%	57%
Q34	**Canadian military forces in Europe**			
	Increase	6%	7%	5%
	Size about right	60%	49%	44%
	Reduce	14%	25%	29%
	Withdrawn	20%	19%	22%
Q35	**Canadian defence spending**			
	Increase	27%	31%	27%
	Decrease	26%	26%	25%
	At present level	47%	43%	48%
Q36A	**Military balance in Europe necessary**			
	Strongly agree	19%	18%	20%
	Agree	55%	54%	56%
	Disagree	21%	23%	20%
	Strongly disagree	5%	5%	5%
Q36B	**US and Canada working on acid rain**			
	Strongly agree	8%	7%	10%
	Agree	49%	51%	57%
	Disagree	35%	35%	29%
	Strongly disagree	8%	6%	4%
Q36C	**Canadians exaggerate mediator role**			
	Strongly agree	15%	15%	14%
	Agree	56%	55%	59%
	Disagree	25%	29%	24%
	Strongly disagree	3%	2%	2%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 4: International Security Attitudes by Age

		AGE		
		18-34	35-54	> 55
Q36D	**USSR expansionist**			
	Strongly agree	5%	4%	6%
	Agree	27%	23%	25%
	Disagree	55%	59%	58%
	Strongly disagree	13%	13%	11%
Q36E	**Conventional war in Europe impossible**			
	Strongly agree	5%	7%	8%
	Agree	28%	34%	34%
	Disagree	57%	51%	50%
	Strongly disagree	10%	7%	7%
Q36F	**Canada to assist East Europe**			
	Strongly agree	3%	4%	7%
	Agree	39%	43%	40%
	Disagree	49%	45%	41%
	Strongly disagree	9%	8%	11%
Q36G	**Protect environment despite cost**			
	Strongly agree	33%	33%	31%
	Agree	49%	49%	56%
	Disagree	14%	17%	11%
	Strongly disagree	3%	2%	2%
Q36H	**Canada can be independent and ally**			
	Strongly agree	15%	17%	23%
	Agree	67%	69%	62%
	Disagree	15%	12%	13%
	Strongly disagree	2%	1%	2%
Q36I	**Unification will make Europe more stable**			
	Strongly agree	16%	10%	11%
	Agree	59%	65%	54%
	Disagree	21%	22%	28%
	Strongly disagree	4%	4%	6%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 5: International Security Attitudes by Income (in thousands)

		INCOME			
		< $20	$20 - 35	$35 - 60	> $60
Q1	**Follow news**				
	Very closely	23%	18%	23%	29%
	Somewhat closely	51%	51%	55%	53%
	Not too closely	23%	30%	18%	15%
	Not at all	3%	1%	3%	2%
Q2	**Expected trend**				
	Increased co-operation among major countries	57%	75%	72%	84%
	Decreased co-operation among major countries	24%	14%	13%	7%
	No change	18%	11%	15%	9%
Q3A	**Danger of world war**				
	Much danger	48%	44%	41%	37%
	Not much danger	52%	56%	59%	63%
Q3B	**If war comes, how arise?**				
	USA	16%	11%	15%	11%
	USSR	4%	2%	1%	2%
	Both US and USSR	18%	18%	13%	11%
	Other way	62%	69%	71%	76%
Q4	**Danger of nuclear war**				
	Much danger	30%	40%	31%	32%
	Not much danger	70%	60%	69%	68%
Q5A	**Confidence in USA**				
	Very Great	15%	16%	15%	17%
	Considerable	55%	56%	64%	62%
	Little	21%	21%	14%	15%
	Very Little	7%	6%	6%	5%
	None	3%	1%	1%	1%
Q5B	**Confidence in USSR**				
	Very Great	9%	8%	7%	10%
	Considerable	43%	55%	57%	61%
	Little	32%	27%	27%	23%
	Very Little	12%	8%	7%	5%
	None	4%	2%	2%	0%
Q6A	**Bush interested in peace?**				
	Very interested	46%	49%	54%	63%
	Somewhat interested	41%	44%	40%	33%
	Somewhat disinterested	10%	6%	5%	4%
	Very disinterested	2%	0%	1%	

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 5: International Security Attitudes by Income (in thousands)

		INCOME			
		< $20	$20 - 35	$35 - 60	> $60
Q6B	**Gorbachev interested in peace?**				
	Very interested	39%	39%	53%	64%
	Somewhat interested	50%	53%	40%	34%
	Somewhat disinterested	9%	7%	6%	2%
	Very disinterested	3%	0%	1%	
Q7A	**Strongest country militarily**				
	USSR	33%	43%	37%	33%
	USA	54%	46%	54%	57%
	Germany	2%	2%	1%	3%
	China	7%	6%	5%	4%
	Japan	0%	0%	2%	1%
	United Kingdom		0%	0%	
	Other	3%	2%	1%	2%
Q7B	**Strongest country economically**				
	USSR	6%	4%	2%	1%
	USA	33%	34%	28%	26%
	European Community	10%	10%	9%	15%
	China	5%	2%	2%	0%
	Japan	43%	47%	56%	56%
	United Kingdom	0%	1%	2%	0%
	Other	2%	3%	1%	1%
Q8A	**USA actions**				
	Promote peace	62%	73%	70%	68%
	Increase the risk of war	38%	27%	30%	32%
Q8B	**USSR actions**				
	Promote peace	82%	89%	90%	92%
	Increase the risk of war	18%	11%	10%	8%
Q9	**Is the Cold War over?**				
	Cold War is over	15%	17%	22%	31%
	Cold War is not over	19%	10%	10%	9%
	Cold War lessening	67%	73%	68%	60%
Q10	**If over, who won?**				
	Capitalist countries won	10%	9%	15%	22%
	Communist countries won	1%	0%	1%	1%
	Both sides won	50%	52%	50%	45%
	Neither side won	39%	39%	34%	33%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 5: International Security Attitudes by Income (in thousands)

		INCOME			
		< $20	$20 - 35	$35 - 60	> $60
Q11	**USSR claims re peace**				
	Sincere	59%	68%	67%	74%
	Propaganda	41%	32%	33%	26%
Q12	**Should West increase strength?**				
	Should increase	27%	19%	19%	16%
	Should not increase	73%	81%	81%	84%
Q13	**Settlement possible with USSR?**				
	Possible	88%	93%	96%	95%
	Impossible	12%	7%	4%	5%
Q14	**Most likely to start nuclear attack**				
	USA	44%	42%	45%	52%
	USSR	56%	58%	55%	48%
Q15	**Will US-USSR hostilities escalate?**				
	Very likely	2%	2%	2%	1%
	Somewhat likely	30%	16%	18%	12%
	Not too likely	54%	67%	62%	58%
	Not at all likely	14%	16%	19%	30%
Q16A	**USSR seeks...?**				
	World domination	19%	15%	15%	9%
	Protecting its security	81%	85%	85%	91%
Q16B	**USA seeks...?**				
	World domination	30%	28%	27%	27%
	Protecting its security	70%	72%	73%	73%
Q17	**Should Germany be united?**				
	Should be united	82%	84%	86%	84%
	Should not be united	18%	16%	14%	16%
Q18	**If united, would Germany...?**				
	Would try to dominate	27%	19%	15%	17%
	Would not	73%	81%	85%	83%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 5: International Security Attitudes by Income (in thousands)

		INCOME			
		< $20	$20 - 35	$35 - 60	> $60
Q19A	**USSR a military threat?**				
	Threat	35%	25%	28%	14%
	Not a threat	65%	75%	72%	86%
	USA a military threat?				
	Threat	22%	15%	13%	11%
	Not a threat	78%	85%	87%	89%
	Japan a military threat?				
	Threat	24%	10%	10%	9%
	Not a threat	76%	90%	90%	91%
	Germany a military threat?				
	Threat	19%	17%	11%	11%
	Not a threat	81%	83%	89%	89%
	China a military threat?				
	Threat	34%	21%	25%	22%
	Not a threat	66%	79%	75%	78%
Q19B	**USSR an economic threat?**				
	Threat	23%	16%	11%	8%
	Not a threat	77%	84%	89%	92%
	USA an economic threat?				
	Threat	73%	69%	76%	75%
	Not a threat	27%	31%	24%	25%
	Japan an economic threat?				
	Threat	67%	68%	75%	72%
	Not a threat	33%	32%	25%	28%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 5: International Security Attitudes by Income (in thousands)

	INCOME			
	< $20	$20 - 35	$35 - 60	> $60
Europe an economic threat?				
Threat	47%	42%	50%	54%
Not a threat	53%	58%	50%	46%
China an economic threat?				
Threat	28%	26%	19%	24%
Not a threat	72%	74%	81%	76%
Q19C **USSR an environmental threat?**				
Threat	41%	39%	37%	39%
Not a threat	59%	61%	63%	61%
USA an environmental threat?				
Threat	88%	87%	91%	91%
Not a threat	12%	13%	9%	9%
Japan an environmental threat?				
Threat	27%	23%	31%	29%
Not a threat	73%	77%	69%	71%
Europe an environmental threat?				
Threat	22%	18%	21%	15%
Not a threat	78%	82%	79%	85%
China an environmental threat?				
Threat	21%	17%	21%	18%
Not a threat	79%	83%	79%	82%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 5: International Security Attitudes by Income (in thousands)

		INCOME			
		< $20	$20 - 35	$35 - 60	> $60
Q20	**Seriousness of greenhouse effect**				
	1st - most serious	15%	16%	13%	18%
	2nd	15%	19%	18%	15%
	3rd	12%	13%	18%	14%
	4th	24%	16%	17%	18%
	5th - least serious	34%	36%	34%	35%
	Seriousness of toxic waste disposal.				
	1st - most serious	19%	16%	18%	13%
	2nd	18%	18%	18%	15%
	3rd	22%	23%	21%	23%
	4th	21%	22%	21%	21%
	5th - least serious	19%	21%	22%	27%
	Seriousness of acid rain.				
	1st - most serious	14%	14%	12%	12%
	2nd	21%	19%	20%	19%
	3rd	30%	29%	22%	28%
	4th	21%	21%	25%	23%
	5th - least serious	13%	18%	21%	18%
	Seriousness of ozone layer depletion .				
	1st - most serious	27%	32%	36%	26%
	2nd	25%	19%	19%	25%
	3rd	18%	16%	19%	18%
	4th	15%	20%	19%	23%
	5th - least serious	15%	13%	8%	8%
	Seriousness of water pollution.				
	1st - most serious	24%	22%	22%	31%
	2nd	22%	26%	25%	24%
	3rd	18%	19%	20%	18%
	4th	18%	21%	18%	15%
	5th - least serious	18%	12%	15%	11%
Q21	**Canada's environmental efforts...**				
	Can make a difference	68%	82%	78%	80%
	Cannot make much difference	32%	18%	22%	20%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 5: International Security Attitudes by Income (in thousands)

		INCOME			
		< $20	$20 - 35	$35 - 60	> $60
Q22	**Seriousness of Canadian pollution**				
	Serious problem	90%	92%	89%	90%
	Not so serious	10%	8%	10%	9%
	Not much of a problem	1%	1%	1%	1%
Q23	**Importance of overcoming acid rain**				
	Very important	64%	67%	65%	63%
	Quite important	32%	30%	31%	33%
	Not very important	4%	3%	4%	3%
	Not at all important				1%
Q24	**Most responsible for acid rain**				
	US industries	34%	36%	44%	45%
	US and Canadian industries	63%	58%	54%	52%
	Canadian industries	4%	6%	1%	3%
Q25A	**USA doing its share?**				
	More than fair share	1%		2%	1%
	Just its fair share	35%	31%	28%	21%
	Doing less	64%	69%	70%	78%
Q25B	**Canada doing its share?**				
	More than fair share	12%	6%	7%	7%
	Just its fair share	65%	63%	58%	57%
	Doing less	23%	30%	35%	35%
Q26	**Best for Canada internationally to...**				
	Take active part	57%	62%	68%	77%
	Stay out	17%	12%	12%	9%
	Not sure	26%	26%	20%	14%
Q27	**Other countries' view of Canada**				
	Loyal ally	12%	10%	17%	14%
	Peacekeeper	36%	28%	32%	34%
	Mediator	14%	17%	12%	10%
	Supporter of UN	27%	30%	33%	35%
	Trading nation	11%	15%	7%	6%
Q28	**Who more believable?**				
	Bush	21%	28%	26%	23%
	Gorbachev	8%	11%	14%	15%
	Neither	71%	61%	59%	63%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 5: International Security Attitudes by Income (in thousands)

		INCOME			
		< $20	$20 - 35	$35 - 60	> $60
Q29A	**Priority of increasing trade**				
	1 - low priority	2%	2%	1%	1%
	2	1%	0%	0%	1%
	3	3%	3%	2%	3%
	4	5%	3%	2%	3%
	5	15%	10%	8%	9%
	6	7%	10%	8%	6%
	7	10%	15%	13%	12%
	8	15%	17%	21%	20%
	9	11%	6%	11%	11%
	10 - high priority	32%	36%	33%	34%
Q29B	**Priority of protecting human rights**				
	1 - low priority	5%	6%	5%	6%
	2	4%	4%	5%	2%
	3	10%	2%	7%	7%
	4	8%	7%	7%	9%
	5	18%	19%	20%	15%
	6	10%	15%	11%	8%
	7	10%	14%	14%	13%
	8	10%	12%	14%	17%
	9	7%	6%	6%	7%
	10 - high priority	18%	16%	11%	14%
Q29C	**Priority of reducing hunger and poverty**				
	1 - low priority	3%	5%	3%	5%
	2	4%	2%	2%	2%
	3	8%	4%	8%	7%
	4	7%	5%	6%	5%
	5	17%	23%	21%	17%
	6	12%	11%	8%	11%
	7	11%	10%	12%	9%
	8	10%	10%	14%	18%
	9	9%	9%	8%	12%
	10 - high priority	21%	22%	19%	15%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 5: International Security Attitudes by Income (in thousands)

		INCOME			
		< $20	$20 - 35	$35 - 60	> $60
Q30A	**Standard of living threatened**				
-5	totally disagree	3%	5%	1%	2%
-4		1%	1%	1%	2%
-3		2%	1%	4%	2%
-2		2%	0%	3%	2%
-1		3%	4%	2%	2%
0	depends	20%	18%	17%	11%
+1		9%	12%	11%	12%
+2		11%	17%	14%	17%
+3		14%	15%	17%	15%
+4		12%	10%	12%	16%
+5	totally agree	22%	18%	17%	20%
Q30B	**Aid money goes to rich**				
-5	totally disagree	5%	5%	4%	7%
-4		4%	2%	2%	2%
-3		3%	5%	7%	5%
-2		3%	3%	5%	8%
-1		4%	4%	3%	8%
0	depends	8%	13%	10%	12%
+1		9%	13%	10%	15%
+2		18%	13%	14%	9%
+3		14%	18%	18%	14%
+4		15%	15%	17%	11%
+5	totally agree	17%	9%	11%	8%
Q30C	**Canada's role is as mediator**				
-5	totally disagree	2%	4%	5%	5%
-4		2%	2%	4%	3%
-3		5%	5%	4%	6%
-2		3%	3%	5%	4%
-1		3%	6%	4%	2%
0	depends	23%	18%	19%	18%
+1		16%	14%	9%	12%
+2		11%	14%	14%	13%
+3		15%	16%	17%	21%
+4		9%	10%	13%	8%
+5	totally agree	9%	10%	6%	8%
Q30D	**Canada could prosper without trade**				
-5	totally disagree	36%	33%	44%	46%
-4		9%	12%	12%	12%
-3		10%	14%	12%	12%
-2		6%	8%	8%	5%
-1		4%	2%	3%	4%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 5: International Security Attitudes by Income (in thousands)

		INCOME			
		< $20	$20 - 35	$35 - 60	> $60
	0 depends	9%	11%	6%	4%
	+1	5%	3%	4%	7%
	+2	4%	5%	2%	3%
	+3	6%	2%	3%	2%
	+4	3%	3%	3%	2%
	+5 totally agree	6%	6%	2%	2%
Q30E	**Canada should pursue own policies**				
	-5 totally disagree	6%	7%	6%	9%
	-4	3%	3%	4%	3%
	-3	5%	5%	6%	4%
	-2	2%	3%	4%	3%
	-1	5%	4%	3%	5%
	0 depends	12%	17%	19%	13%
	+1	13%	10%	7%	9%
	+2	11%	16%	10%	13%
	+3	13%	11%	16%	16%
	+4	11%	17%	13%	15%
	+5 totally agree	19%	9%	12%	10%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 5: International Security Attitudes by Income (in thousands)

		INCOME			
		< $20	$20 - 35	$35 - 60	> $60
Q31A	**Priority of UN membership**				
	Very important	64%	62%	69%	80%
	Somewhat important	31%	30%	25%	17%
	Not important	4%	8%	5%	3%
Q31B	**Priority of providing aid**				
	Very important	15%	20%	24%	31%
	Somewhat important	72%	66%	66%	59%
	Not important	14%	14%	10%	10%
Q31C	**Priority of NATO**				
	Very important	40%	33%	29%	35%
	Somewhat important	51%	51%	58%	54%
	Not important	9%	16%	14%	11%
Q31D	**Priority of UN peacekeeping**				
	Very important	60%	56%	57%	59%
	Somewhat important	37%	36%	38%	38%
	Not important	3%	8%	5%	4%
Q31E	**Priority of protecting oceans**				
	Very important	88%	87%	91%	91%
	Somewhat important	11%	11%	9%	9%
	Not important	1%	1%	0%	0%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 5: International Security Attitudes by Income (in thousands)

		INCOME			
		< $20	$20 - 35	$35 - 60	> $60
Q32	**Influence of Canada on world events**				
	Great deal	8%	5%	4%	3%
	Some	56%	55%	46%	46%
	Very little	33%	37%	44%	45%
	No influence	3%	4%	6%	6%
Q33	**For Canadian influence,...**				
	Close to US good	35%	43%	40%	37%
	Too close not good	65%	57%	60%	63%
Q34	**Canadian military forces in Europe**				
	Increase	8%	5%	7%	4%
	Size about right	51%	57%	48%	53%
	Reduce	19%	20%	22%	26%
	Withdrawn	22%	18%	23%	17%
Q35	**Canadian defence spending**				
	Increase	24%	25%	30%	33%
	Decrease	23%	26%	26%	27%
	At present level	52%	50%	44%	40%
Q36A	**Military balance in Europe necessary**				
	Strongly agree	26%	20%	17%	14%
	Agree	52%	56%	53%	58%
	Disagree	20%	18%	25%	22%
	Strongly disagree	3%	6%	5%	6%
Q36B	**US and Canada working on acid rain**				
	Strongly agree	14%	9%	7%	6%
	Agree	50%	56%	52%	49%
	Disagree	30%	32%	32%	40%
	Strongly disagree	6%	3%	9%	6%
Q36C	**Canadians exaggerate mediator role**				
	Strongly agree	19%	13%	15%	13%
	Agree	55%	57%	56%	56%
	Disagree	24%	28%	27%	26%
	Strongly disagree	2%	2%	2%	4%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990

Table 5: International Security Attitudes by Income (in thousands)

		INCOME			
		< $20	$20 - 35	$35 - 60	> $60
Q36D	**USSR expansionist**				
	Strongly agree	7%	5%	5%	2%
	Agree	34%	26%	24%	20%
	Disagree	53%	58%	55%	63%
	Strongly disagree	6%	11%	15%	15%
Q36E	**Conventional war in Europe impossible**				
	Strongly agree	7%	6%	7%	7%
	Agree	26%	28%	35%	36%
	Disagree	56%	56%	51%	51%
	Strongly disagree	10%	9%	7%	7%
Q36F	**Canada to assist East Europe**				
	Strongly agree	6%	4%	4%	5%
	Agree	36%	41%	41%	43%
	Disagree	48%	46%	45%	44%
	Strongly disagree	10%	10%	10%	7%
Q36G	**Protect environment despite cost**				
	Strongly agree	35%	31%	33%	32%
	Agree	44%	51%	52%	56%
	Disagree	16%	16%	14%	10%
	Strongly disagree	5%	2%	1%	2%
Q36H	**Canada can be independent and ally**				
	Strongly agree	22%	16%	17%	18%
	Agree	60%	72%	67%	66%
	Disagree	16%	11%	15%	14%
	Strongly disagree	3%	1%	1%	2%
Q36I	**Unification will make Europe more stable**				
	Strongly agree	20%	12%	11%	10%
	Agree	50%	60%	63%	62%
	Disagree	21%	23%	23%	26%
	Strongly disagree	9%	4%	3%	3%

Canada, national survey -- September-October 1990